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USIA-IPS

Abraham Lincoln Anniversary (1809-1865)

CAPTIONS

A faithful reproduction of Abraham Lincoln's birthplace, with small carved figures of the family -- Thomas Lincoln, Nancy Lincoln, and their two children, Sarah and Abraham -- as in the diorama of the Chicago Historical Society. In 1811, when Abraham was two years old, the Lincoln family moved from this cabin at Nolin Creek near Hodgenville in Kentucky to another tract of land ten miles away.

(Source: Chicago Historical Society)

(58-11074)

- - - - -

Top

When Lincoln was six years old he was occasionally sent to school -- a cabin with a dirt floor, no windows, one door, two miles from his home at Knob Creek in Kentucky. Here Lincoln started to learn how to read and write. The children had no books; all they had to do was to repeat what the teacher said. Abraham Lincoln and his family left their Kentucky home in December 1816 and went to Indiana.

(Source: Illinois State Historical Library)

(58-18405)

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Bottom

Interior view of a second-floor bedroom in the White House in Washington, D.C., which is known as the Lincoln Room. The old rosewood bed was brought to the White House by Abraham and Mary Lincoln. It is an especially large bed as Lincoln was six feet four inches tall.

(Source: National Park Service)

(58-18405)

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The Lincoln home in Indiana. In the winter of 1816, Thomas Lincoln with his wife and two small children, Sarah and Abraham, left his Knob Creek cabin in Kentucky and set out for a new life in the State of Indiana. At Pigeon Creek in Perry (now Spencer) County he built a house. Here Nancy Hanks, his wife, died two years later. Here he brought his second wife, Sarah Bush Johnston, and the three children of her first marriage. At one time or another as many as nine people lived together in this one-room cabin.

(Source: Illinois State Historical Library)

(58-17068)

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Top

The front parlor of the house in Springfield, Illinois, which Lincoln bought in 1844. Here Mrs. Lincoln liked to receive her friends, and it was this room that Lincoln used most frequently to confer with his political friends. (Sketch from Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, March 9, 1861)

(Source: Illinois State Historical Library)

(58-17069)

Bottom

The sitting room of the Lincoln house in Springfield, Illinois. Lincoln, with his wife and infant son, moved into their home in May, 1844, and lived there for 17 years -- until they left Springfield for Washington in 1861, after Lincoln had been elected President. (Sketch from Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, March 9, 1861)

(Source: Illinois State Historical Library)

(58-17069)

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Top

Abraham Lincoln's home in Perry (now Spencer) county in the State of Indiana, where he lived from 1816 to 1830. In this diorama of the Chicago Historical Society we see the young Lincoln studying by the fire. His stepmother, Sarah Bush Lincoln, sits nearby. Thomas Lincoln, his father, stands in the doorway.

(Source: Chicago Historical Society)

(58-11075)

Bottom

Abraham Lincoln lived in New Salem, Illinois, from 1831 to 1837, waiting on trade in a dry goods store where one could buy furs, pots, glassware, sugar, eggs, vegetables, butter, firearms, saddles and tools. This diorama at the Chicago Historical Society shows Lincoln the storekeeper in 1833. His customer is Ann Rutledge. According to a story told by one of Lincoln's law partners in 1866, the young Lincoln was in love with Ann Rutledge who died from typhoid fever in 1835 before the two could marry. The story, however, is not believed by most historians.

(Source: Chicago Historical Society)

(58-11075)

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Top

A street in Springfield, Illinois, at the time when Abraham Lincoln came to live there in 1837 to practice law in partnership with John T. Stuart. In the next to last house of the block shown here was the law firm of Lincoln and William H. Herndon, from December 1844 to the time when Lincoln became President.

(Source: Illinois State Historical Library)

(58-14433)

Bottom

Interior of the Stuart-Lincoln law office in Springfield, Illinois. The office was sparsely furnished, with a bed at the right. As the first floor of the building harbored the Circuit Court of Sangamon County, the office was occasionally used as a jury room.

(Source: Illinois State Historical Library)

(58-14433)

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Top

Lincoln's home in Springfield, Illinois, as it looked when he bought it in 1844. In 1856 it was enlarged to two stories.

(Source: Illinois State Historical Library)

(58-14434)

Bottom

Lincoln's home in Springfield, Illinois, in 1865, after his assassination, with remnants of mourning decorations. Lincoln had planned to return to Springfield for the practice of law after his second term as President of the United States had expired in 1869.

(Source: Illinois State Historical Library)

(58-14434)

- - - - -

1887
1888
1889
1890

1891

1892

The only photograph taken of Abraham Lincoln's stepmother, Sarah Bush Johnston, taken in later life. Lincoln visited her for the last time not long before he left his home town, Springfield, Illinois, in 1861 for the White House in Washington.

(Source: National Park Service)

(58-14438)

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The earliest known picture of Abraham Lincoln. It was taken about 1846 by a traveling daguerrotype artist around the time of Lincoln's election to the U.S. Congress. At that time Lincoln was 37 years old. He had served four times in the Illinois State Legislature and had made himself a name as a lawyer. In 1846 he became a Whig Representative from Illinois in the Thirtieth U.S. Congress, where he served one term.

(Source: Library of Congress, Washington)

(51-9222)

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This ambrotype of Abraham Lincoln was taken on May 7, 1858, in Beardstown, Illinois, after the young lawyer had secured the acquittal of Duff Armstrong, the son of a friend, in a murder trial.

(Source: University of Nebraska in Lincoln, Nebraska)

(58-17076)

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Photograph of Abraham Lincoln taken during the 1860 Republican State Convention in Decatur, Illinois, by E. A. Barnwell who had been told to select the tallest man at the Convention. The picture shows a different and somewhat unfamiliar Lincoln who was then 51 years old. The only print is in the Decatur Public Library.

(49-1271)

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Portrait of Abraham Lincoln. The photograph was taken by Alexander Gardner in Washington, on November 15, 1863, four days before the President delivered his famous Gettysburg Address. It is one of the best known Lincoln photographs.

(50-14992)

- - - - -

Formal portrait of Abraham Lincoln by Alexander Gardner, taken on April 10, 1865, four days before the President was fatally shot by John Wilkes Booth. This is the last photograph taken of Lincoln in life.

(Source: Frederick Hill Meserve Collection)

(53-16845)

- - - - -

"The Railsplitter." This unusual life-size painting, the work of an unknown artist, depicts Abraham Lincoln in the role which his supporters stressed during his first campaign for the Presidency in 1860. It is believed to have been painted in 1858, and was shown at political rallies in the 1860 campaign.

(Source: Chicago Historical Society)

(50-13129)

- - - - -

Drawing of the Lincoln family in 1861. Left to right: Robert Lincoln, the President's oldest son, Mrs. Lincoln, Thomas (Tad) Lincoln, Willie Lincoln, and Abraham Lincoln. A fourth son, Edward, had died in infancy.

(Source: Library of Congress, Washington)

(51-3175)

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Abraham Lincoln and his son Thomas (Tad). The photograph was taken February 9, 1864 by Mathew B. Brady. This print was widely circulated and had its place in many homes in the United States. Lincoln's son, Tad, was born in 1853 and died in 1871, only six years after the death of his father.

(54-249)

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Formal portrait of President Abraham Lincoln, made from the original glass photo taken by Mathew Brady in 1864.

(Source: National Archives, Washington)

(54-253)

- - - - -

Left

Mary Todd came from a wealthy Kentucky family. She was well educated, spoke French fluently and was well versed in politics. She met Abraham Lincoln, at that time a young lawyer, at a ball in 1839. A three-year-long courtship followed. They were married in 1842.

(Source: Library of Congress, Washington)

(58-17067)

Right

Mary Todd Lincoln, wife of President Abraham Lincoln, wears the gown in which she appeared at the inaugural ball held in honor of her husband, the new President of the United States, on March 4, 1861.

(Source: L. C. Handy Studios, Washington)

(58-17067)

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Robert Todd Lincoln, the eldest of Abraham Lincoln's four sons, was born in 1843 and died in 1926. During the War between the States he served on the staff of General Grant as captain. He was admitted to the Chicago bar in 1867. From 1881 to 1885 he was U.S. Secretary of War, and although mentioned as a candidate for the presidency of the United States in 1884, he declined to allow his name to be placed in opposition to that of President Arthur. He was minister to Great Britain from 1889 to 1893, and after 1893 he was connected with the Pullman Company.

(Source: National Archives, Washington)

(58-14432)

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The Emancipation Proclamation, signed by President Abraham Lincoln on January 1, 1863. The act declared that slaves in all the states or parts of states then in arms against the United States Government "are, and henceforward shall be, free." Actual liberation came only by the conquest of the South by the Union.

(Source: National Archives, Washington)

(50-7862)

(50-7863)

(50-7864)

This is the second draft in President Abraham Lincoln's own handwriting of his famous Gettysburg Address, delivered on November 19, 1863 at the dedication of the Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. It ends with the famous words which define Lincoln's idea of American democracy: Government of the people, by the people, for the people. .

(Source: Library of Congress, Washington)

(58-11072)

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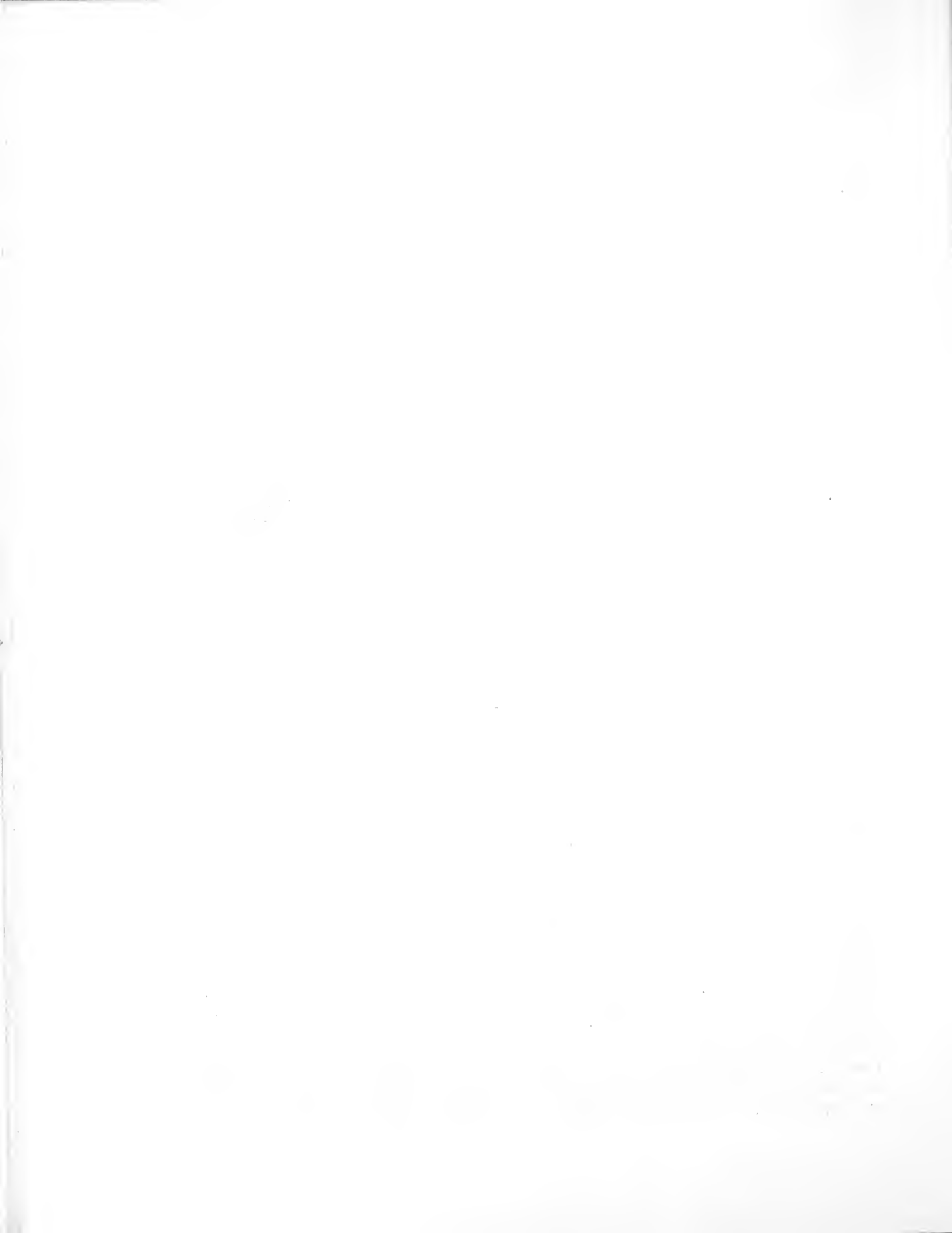
President Abraham Lincoln reads the Emancipation Proclamation to his cabinet on July 22, 1862. After A. H. Ritchie, the engraver, had completed his work, the painter, Francis B. Carpenter, was still making changes on his large, original canvas which is now hanging in the U.S. Capitol in Washington. From left to right: Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton; Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase; Lincoln; Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles; Secretary of State William H. Seward; Secretary of the Interior Caleb B. Smith; Postmaster General Montgomery Blair; Attorney General Edward Bates.

(Source: Library of Congress, Washington)

(50-7556)

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One of the exhibit cases in the Lincoln Museum in Washington contains various documents connected with the Emancipation Proclamation. The act, declaring slaves to be free in all the states in arms against the United States Government was signed by Abraham Lincoln on January 1, 1863. Actual liberation came only with the conquest of the South by Union arms. Upper left -- a replica of the Emancipation Proclamation and an engraving by A. H. Ritchie, after a painting by Francis B. Carpenter, showing Lincoln reading his draft of the proclamation to his cabinet on July 22, 1862. Upper right -- a replica of the 13th Amendment, forbidding slavery in the United States. The amendment to the U.S. Constitution was passed by Congress on January 31, 1865, ratified by the required number of states and became law on December 18, 1865. Below are seen various cartoons from the London magazine "Punch," satirizing Abraham Lincoln. (Left): "Abe Lincoln's last card; or, Rouge et Noir." The "Punch" cartoonist portrays the frantic Lincoln playing his last card, the Emancipation Proclamation. The danger involved amuses Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy. (Center): "The Black Draft." British Interpretation of the Draft. The "Punch" cartoonist shows confusion on the American



issue. Lincoln and Davis are depicted using the draft to force the unwilling Negroes into their armies. The conscription act of the North did not apply to the colored race, while the Confederacy never had a Negro regiment in the field. (Right): The Effects of the Emancipation Proclamation. The cartoonist of "Punch" blames the proclamation for the mistreatment and killing of Negroes by white men in the Draft Riots in New York City in 1863, after conscription on a national basis had been enacted by Lincoln.

(Source: National Park Service)

(58-18408)

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An artist's conception of a White House reception in March, 1865. Such receptions used to be held frequently. Shown in the photo are: President Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln, General Grant and Mrs. Grant, General Sherman, Secretary of War Stanton.

(Source: National Archives, Washington)

(50-13114)

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One of the forts protecting Washington, the capital of the United States, during the Civil War (1861-1865) was Fort Corcoran -- named after the commander, Colonel Michael Corcoran (standing on the parapet) of the Sixty-Ninth New York Regiment. Howitzers, mounted on wooden carriages, were installed in the spring of 1861, shortly after the outbreak of the war. Grapeshot, piled in the foreground, was prepared for an expected Confederate advance on Washington which never matured.

(Source: National Archives, Washington)

(58-11071)

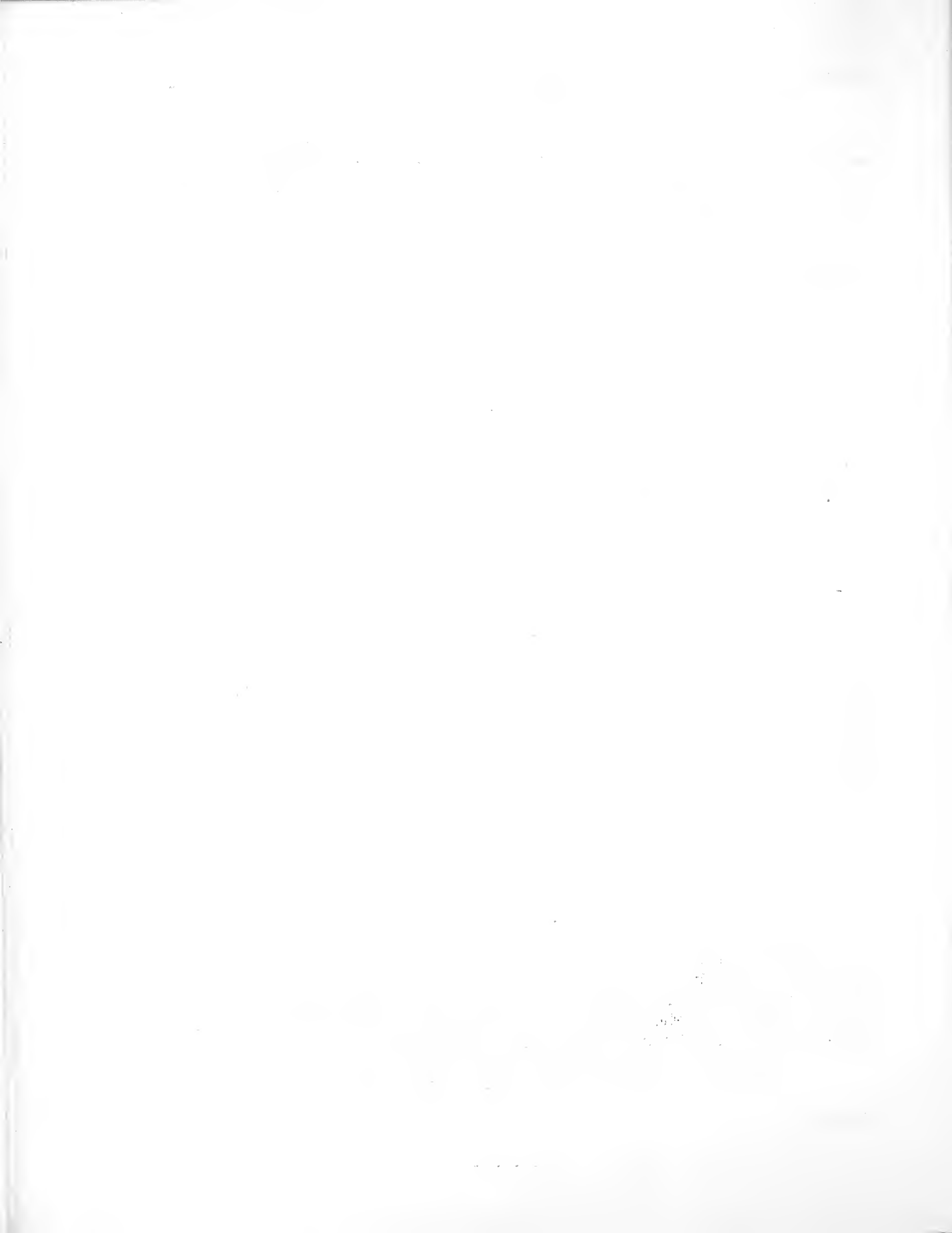
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President Abraham Lincoln often visited the front during the four years of the War between the States (1861-65). Here he is seen in the headquarters of General George B. McClellan in 1862 in Antietam. General McClellan, who had been appointed General-in-chief in 1861, at the age of 35, can be seen facing the President.

(Source: Library of Congress, Washington)

(49-3457)

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The second inauguration of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States was held on March 4, 1865 on the steps of the National Capitol in Washington, D.C. Lincoln (center, standing) is seen reading his famous inaugural address, the text of which included the familiar words: "With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan -- to do all which may achieve and cherish a just, and a lasting peace, among ourselves and with all nations." (Reproduced from photograph by Alexander Gardner, Washington, D.C.)

(Source: Library of Congress, Washington)

(49-1276)

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In an engraving, first published in 1866, President Abraham Lincoln (center, high hat) is shown entering the city of Richmond, Virginia, former capital of the Southern States, on April 4, 1865. The War between the States of the North and the South officially came to an end on April 9, 1865. In Richmond Lincoln is said to have told swarming Negroes: "You must kneel to God only, and thank Him for the liberty you will hereafter enjoy. I am but God's humble instrument." A colorful report of how the liberated Negroes first saw their liberator appeared in the Boston Journal, reprinted in Littell's "Living Age," Boston, April 22, 1865. It said in part: "President Lincoln walked in silence, acknowledging the salutes of officers and soldiers and of the citizens, black and white. It was the man of the people among the people. It was the great deliverer, meeting the deliveredNo wonder that President Lincoln who has a child's heart, felt his soul stirred; that the tears almost came to his eyes as he heard the thanksgivings to God and Jesus, and the blessings uttered for him from thankful hearts. They were true, earnest, and heart-felt expressions of gratitude to God. There are thousands of men in Richmond to-night who would lay down their lives for President Lincoln -- their great deliverer, their best friend on earth. He came among them unheralded, without pomp or parade.....He came not as a conqueror, not with bitterness in his heart, but with kindness. He came as a friend, to alleviate sorrow and suffering -- to rebuild what has been destroyed.

(Source: Library of Congress, Washington)

(49-1279)

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Top

A model of a device invented by Abraham Lincoln to lift ships over river bars or shoals. He whittled out the model in his law office in Springfield, Illinois, and patented it May 22, 1849. The invention, however, was never tested under real conditions.

(Source: Smithsonian Institution, Washington)

(58-18406)

Bottom

The barouche in which Abraham Lincoln, his wife and their son Tad took an afternoon drive as a relaxation from his arduous White House duties several hours before his assassination on April 14, 1865.

(Source: National Park Service)

(58-18406)

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Top

The Navy Yard in Washington, D.C., one of the many hundred exhibits at the Lincoln Museum in Washington. Lincoln saw this scene during his last afternoon drive on April 14, 1865, a few hours before his assassination. He went there to visit the ironclad vessel of war "Montauk."

(Source: National Park Service)

(58-18401)

Bottom

A scene at the entrance to the grounds of the U.S. Capitol in Washington at the time when Abraham Lincoln lived in the White House (1861-1865). Members of the U.S. Congress, Congressional employees and spectators are shown in this contemporary sketch as they leave the Capitol building after adjournment of the day's session.

(Source: Library of Congress, Washington)

(58-18401)

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action

Top

Title page of the Lincoln family Bible with Abraham Lincoln's signature.

(Source: National Park Service)

(58-18404)

Bottom

Lincoln genealogy in the Lincoln family Bible. The records in the Bible show Abraham Lincoln's birth and marriage as well as birth and marriage of his father and sister.

(Source: Chicago Historical Society)

(58-18404)

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Oilpainting "The Peace Makers," by George P. A. Healy (1813-1894) now hanging in the White House in Washington. The picture, painted in 1868, shows the meeting of President Abraham Lincoln, General Sherman (first from the left), General Grant and Admiral Porter, discussing prospects of peace for the War between the States. The meeting took place in March, 1865, during Grant's siege of Richmond, Virginia, capital of the Southern States.

(Source: National Gallery of Art, Washington)

(50-16694)

- - - - -

Life mask of Abraham Lincoln taken by the sculptor Clark Mills in Washington, probably the second week of February, 1865, about two months before the President was assassinated. At the left is a cast of Lincoln's hand by the sculptor Leonard Wells Volk, made in 1860.

(54-10161)

- - - - -

Top

Ford's Theatre in Washington, where the fanatical actor John Wilkes Booth shot Abraham Lincoln during a performance of the comedy, "Our American Cousin," on April 14, 1865. The photo shows soldiers guarding the closed theatre after the assassination. Mourning bands hang from the windows. The assassin stopped in the saloon on the first floor of the building on the right before committing his deed. Today Ford's Theatre houses the Lincoln museum.

(Source: National Park Service)

(58-11054)

Bottom

After John Wilkes Booth had shot Abraham Lincoln in the presidential box of Ford's Theatre on April 14, 1865, he jumped to the stage, shouting "Sic Semper Tyrannis" (Thus always to tyrants), the motto of the State of Virginia. Major Joseph B. Stewart, who had been sitting in the front seat of the orchestra, climbed over the orchestra pit and footlights, and pursued Booth across the stage. But the assassin escaped. He was tracked 12 days later by a cavalry detachment to a barn near Port Royal, Virginia, and killed after he had refused to surrender. This sketch was drawn on the spot by Albert Berghaus, the artist for Frank Leslie's "Illustrated Newspaper," a day or two after the tragedy.

(Source: National Park Service)

(58-11054)

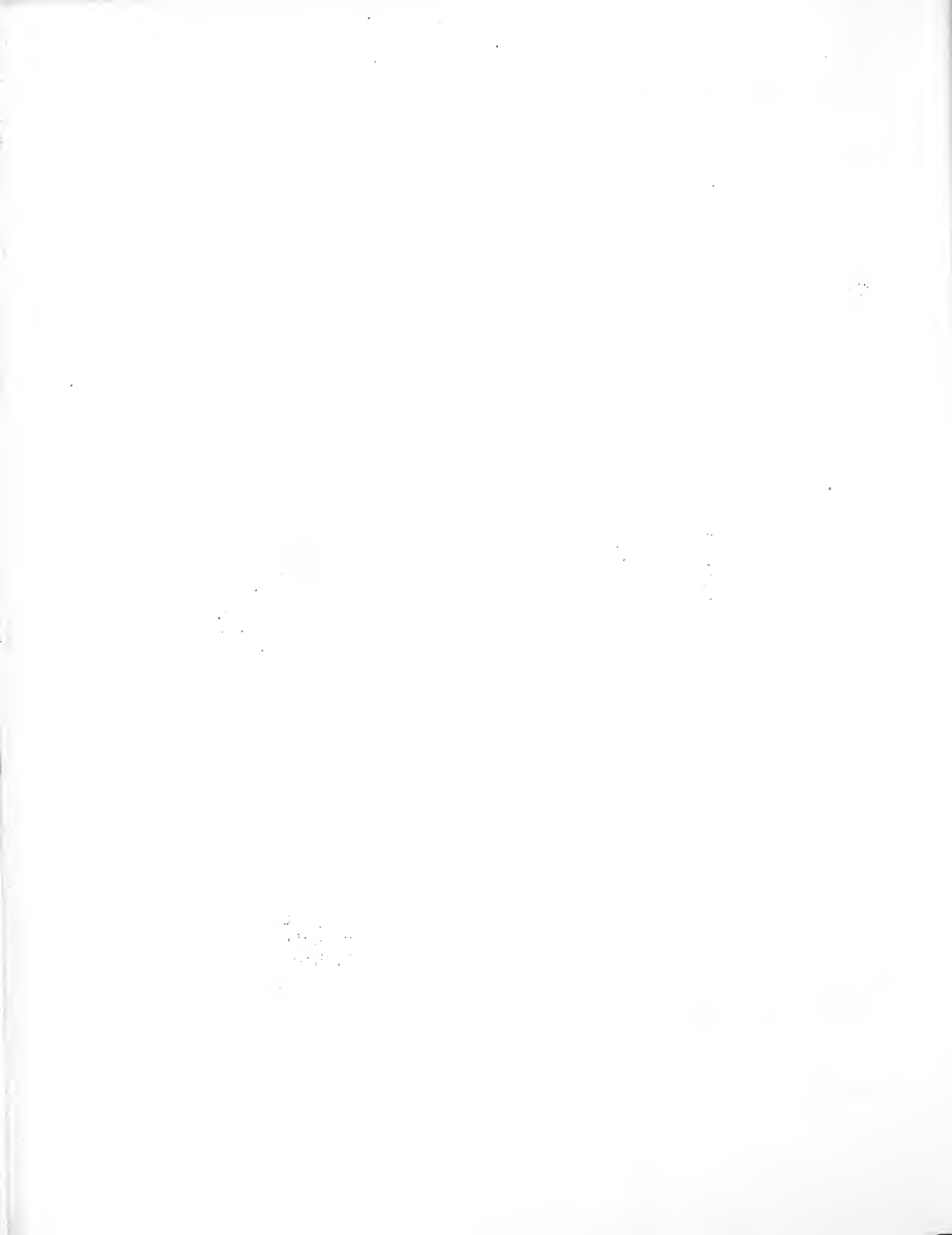
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The only photograph of Abraham Lincoln in his coffin. While Lincoln's body lay in state in New York's City Hall, a photographer received permission to take a picture. The plate was destroyed on orders of Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton. A print, however, was discovered 87 years later, in 1952, in the papers of John G. Nicolay, Lincoln's private secretary, in the Illinois State Historical Library in Springfield, Illinois.

(Source: Illinois State Historical Library)

(58-14435)

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Top

A view of the interior of the Lincoln Museum in Washington. The museum is located in the old Ford's Theatre where Abraham Lincoln was assassinated. More than 800 photographs and objects are arranged chronologically throughout the museum to describe the story of Lincoln's life. Although most of the material in the museum is pictorial, there are many original objects and documents as well as photostats of originals among the exhibits. Several pieces of furniture associated with Lincoln's early life; the cradle used by the four Lincoln children; a desk, used by Lincoln in Springfield; the frontispiece of the Bible of Thomas Lincoln, the father of Abraham Lincoln; Lincoln's boots and gloves; the single shot derringer used by Booth in shooting Lincoln; and the model of a wagon made by Lincoln in 1840 are among the originals on exhibition.

(58-19536)

Bottom

A view of the interior of the Lincoln Museum in Washington. In the background, left, is the diorama depicting the scene of Lincoln's assassination in Ford's Theatre now housing the museum. The model was constructed in proper perspective from information secured from contemporary photographs. In the foreground are table cases with china ware used in the White House during Lincoln's administration.

(58-19536)

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Top

Abraham Lincoln's stovepipe hat which he wore as President of the United States.

(Source: Smithsonian Institution, Washington)

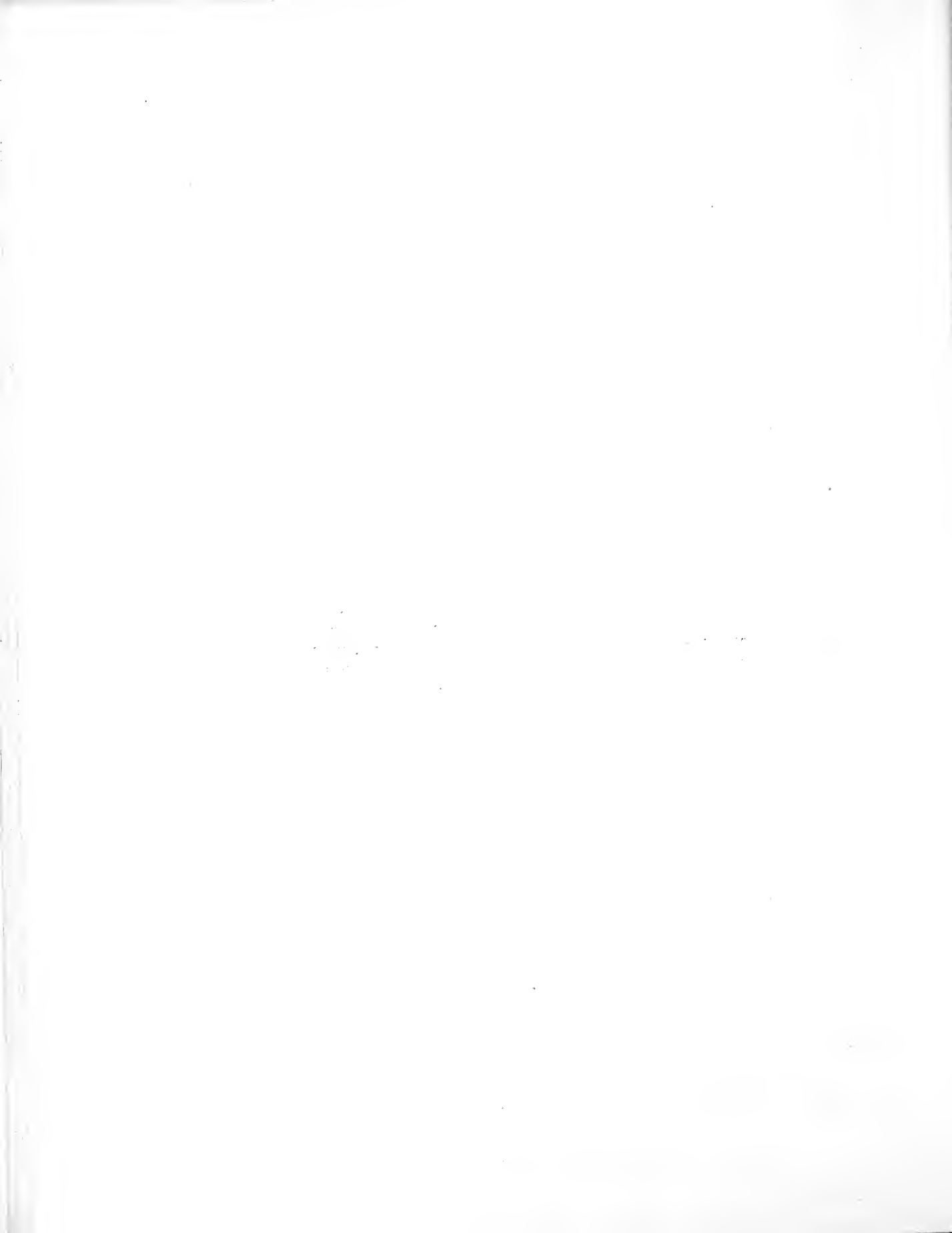
(58-18407)

Bottom

These boots, now on display in the Lincoln Museum in Washington, were worn by Abraham Lincoln on the night of his assassination, April 14, 1865.

(Source: National Park Service)

(58-18407)



Top

The little room of the Petersen House across the street from Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C. where Abraham Lincoln breathed his last on the morning of April 15, 1865, after having been shot the night before by John Wilkes Booth. Doctors, Cabinet members, military leaders crowded the room. The figures from left to right are: Secretary of the Navy Welles; Secretary of War Stanton; Dr. Robert K. Stone, the Lincolns' family doctor; Postmaster General William Dennison; the Senator from Massachusetts, Charles Sumner; Surgeon-General Joseph Barnes; Abraham Lincoln's son, Robert T. Lincoln; General Henry Halleck; John Hay, the President's secretary; (in the doorway) Quartermaster General Montgomery Meigs. Two physicians in chairs are facing the bed. This sketch appeared on May 6, 1865 in the magazine "Harper's Weekly."

(Source: National Park Service)

(58-14422)

Bottom

The room in which Abraham Lincoln died on April 15, 1865 as it looks today. The furnishings in the room are similar in appearance to those there at the time of the tragedy. An exact copy of the "Village Blacksmith" replaces the one that then hung on the wall, and above the bed is a copy of Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair." The wallpaper is a reproduction of the original pattern. The bed and chairs closely resemble those originally in the room at the time of Lincoln's death. The President had been carried to Petersen's house across the street from Ford's Theatre after having been shot there by John Wilkes Booth.

(Source: National Park Service)

(58-14422)

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Top

Tomb of Abraham Lincoln in Springfield, Illinois, where he lived from 1837 to 1861. The memorial was dedicated in 1874. Lincoln, his wife and three of his four sons are buried here.

(58-14420)

Bottom

A cenotaph in impressive simplicity marks the crypt where Abraham Lincoln lies buried in Springfield, Illinois, beneath the memorial. Carved in black marble above the window at the rear are the words: "Now He Belongs To The Ages," which Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton is said to have pronounced after Lincoln died, in the morning of April 15, 1865. The metal casket bears the simple inscription: "Abraham Lincoln -- 1809-1865."

(58-14420)

- - - - -

Left

Lincoln statue in Parliament Square, London, a replica of the figure by Augustus Saint-Gaudens in Lincoln Park, Chicago. The huge chair, also in bronze, suggests the dignity of the presidential chair with its emblazoned emblems.

(58-14442)

Right

Lincoln statue in Edinburgh, Scotland, the first monument erected to the President in Europe. The statue by George E. Bissel has been called "Lincoln Emancipating the Slave." The monument is more than 15 feet high and was unveiled in 1893. The inscription to the right of the Negro is a quotation from Lincoln: "To preserve the jewel of Liberty in the framework of Freedom."

(58-14442)

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Top

The Emancipation Statue by Thomas Ball, situated in Lincoln Park, on East Capitol Street in Washington. The statue shows Abraham Lincoln with the Emancipation Proclamation in his right hand. His left hand is stretched out over a Negro, kneeling at his feet.

(Source: National Park Service)

(58-14436)

Bottom

Statue and bas-relief monument in Vincennes, Indiana, commemorating the spot where the Lincoln family entered the State of Illinois after crossing the Wabash River from Indiana in 1830. The statue shows Lincoln as a young man, walking beside a covered wagon.

(58-14436)

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Left

The "Manship Medallions" on the stone pedestal of the statue "Abraham Lincoln The Hoosier Youth" in Fort Wayne, Indiana. The medallions represent four outstanding traits of Abraham Lincoln's character: Charity, Fortitude, Justice and Patriotism.

(Source: Lincoln National Life Foundation, Fort Wayne)

(58-14439)

Right

The statue "Abraham Lincoln The Hoosier Youth" in the plaza of the home office building of The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company of Fort Wayne, Indiana. The statue rises on its pedestal 22 feet above the sidewalk level. The figure of Lincoln itself is 12 feet and six inches high.

(Source: Lincoln National Life Foundation, Fort Wayne)

(58-14439)

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Left

Lincoln statue by George Grey Barnard in Manchester Park, Manchester, England. The bronze figure, 14 feet in height, portrays Lincoln standing with hands clasped naturally over his waist. The attitude is one of submissive waiting -- "the submission of dauntless courage."

(58-14441)

Right

Lincoln statue in Frogner Park, Oslo, by Paul Fjelde. A replica of this bronze bust stands on a marble base before the Exchange Building in Chicago.

(58-14441)

- - - - -

Left

A side view of the Augustus Saint-Gaudens statue of Lincoln in Grant Park, Chicago.

(58-14437)

Right

"The Circuit Rider" by Lorado Taft in Urbana, Illinois. The statue represents Abraham Lincoln in the days when he was a young lawyer in the State of Illinois.

(Source: Lincoln National Life Foundation, Fort Wayne)

(58-14437)

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Top

Abraham Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C., at dusk. Henry Bacon prepared the final plan. Daniel Chester French designed and constructed the statue and the pedestal in the Memorial, whose walls are surrounded by colonnades. On the frieze are the names of the 36 states of Lincoln's time. The structure is Doric, but Ionic columns divide the interior into three chambers. The central chamber contains the Lincoln statue. The Memorial stands on the axis of the Capitol and the Washington Monument and is built on a high terrace to be reached by wide steps. The classic beauty of the shrine is enhanced by neat landscaping and a reflecting basin. The Memorial was dedicated in 1922.

(58-14473)

Bottom

Abraham Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. -- aerial view.

(58-14473)

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The monumental statue of Abraham Lincoln that sits within the columned portals of the classic Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. It is the work of Daniel Chester French, American sculptor, 1850-1931. The memorial has three chambers. In the center chamber is the seated figure of Lincoln, 19 feet in height and composed of 28 blocks of white Georgia marble which were cut separately and perfectly fitted together on a huge pedestal. Roman fasces, symbolic of the power and indivisibility of the Union, are carved on the sides of the massive chair. The wall of one of the two side chambers carries a stone tablet on which is carved the Gettysburg Address. The Second Inaugural Address is similarly inscribed on the opposite wall. Murals by Jules Guérin are on the walls above these addresses.

(58-18402)

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Mount Rushmore National Memorial in the Black Hills of South Dakota, at an elevation of 6,200 feet, begun in 1928. The carved heads are those of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt and Abraham Lincoln (from left to right). Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor of the colossal profiles of the four Presidents, died in 1941. His son carried on his work.

(49-8069)

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United States Lincoln stamps, dating from 1866 (15 cents in the first row, left) to 1954 (4 cents in the last row, right).

(Source: Smithsonian Institution, Washington)

(58-11051)

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1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, which are based on the principle of the uncertainty of the position and momentum of the particles.

Various United States stamps showing Abraham Lincoln. The 5-cent stamp pictures him together with Sun Yat-sen, first president of the Chinese Republic. The Mount Rushmore National Memorial Stamp features the sculptured heads of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt and Abraham Lincoln.

(Source: Smithsonian Institution, Washington)

(58-11052)

* * * * *

October, 1958





TABLE 1. (a) 20 April 1964
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FRONT PARLOR IN ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S HOUSE, SPRINGFIELD, ILL. - SKETCHED BY G. R. STRECHT, ARTIST.



BACK PARLOR IN ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S HOUSE, SPRINGFIELD, ILL. - SKETCHED BY G. R. STRECHT, ARTIST.

ALPHABET (1895-1896)
(1895-1896)

ALPHABET (1895-1896)
(1895-1896)

ALPHABET (1895-1896)
(1895-1896)

ALPHABET

The alphabet is a system of symbols used to represent the sounds of a language. It is a fundamental tool for communication and is used in all written languages. The alphabet is a system of symbols used to represent the sounds of a language. It is a fundamental tool for communication and is used in all written languages. The alphabet is a system of symbols used to represent the sounds of a language. It is a fundamental tool for communication and is used in all written languages.

(Source: William Smith's Historical Grammar)

(1895)



Abraham Lincoln Anniversary
(1809-1865)

507

Abraham Lincoln's home in Kentucky (now Spencer) county, in the State of Kentucky, where he lived from 1806 to 1830. In the records of the Chicago Historical Society we see the young Lincoln's family on the river. The shipmaster, James Harrison, was writing to Thomas Lincoln, his father, about it in the country.

(Source: Chicago Historical Society)

(1809-1865)

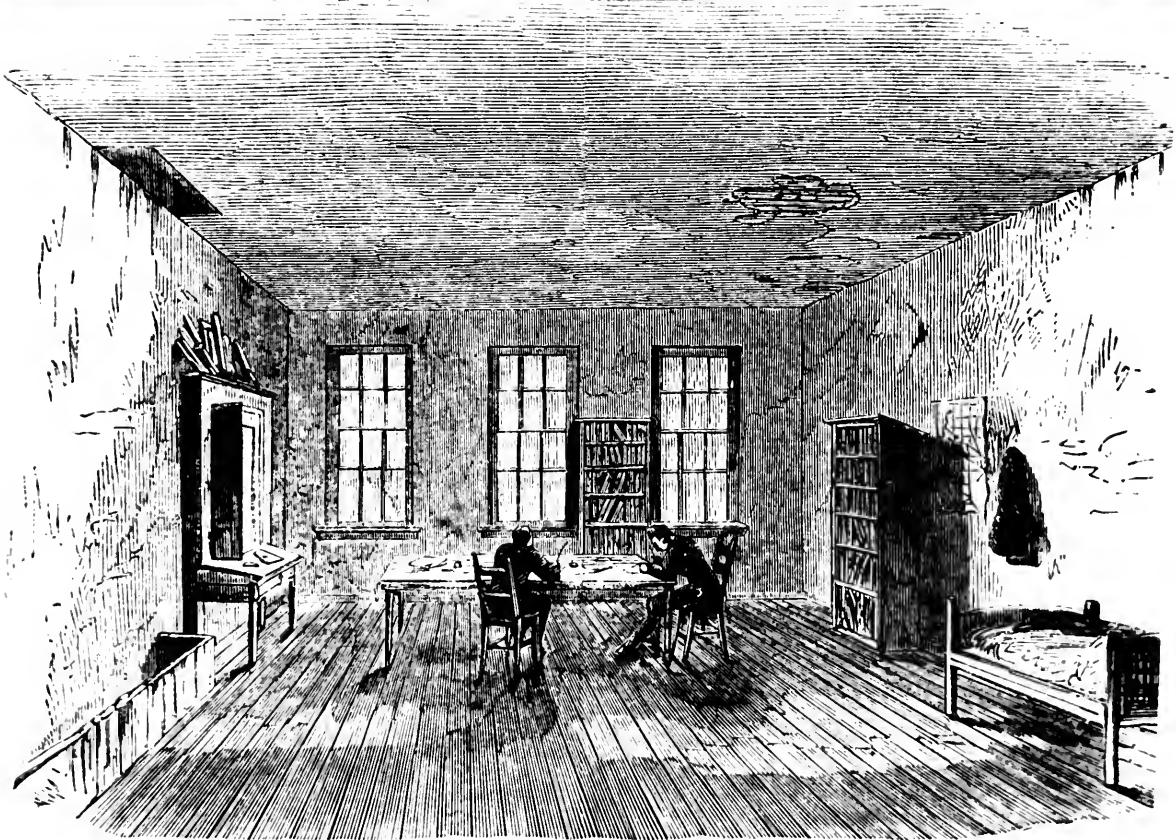
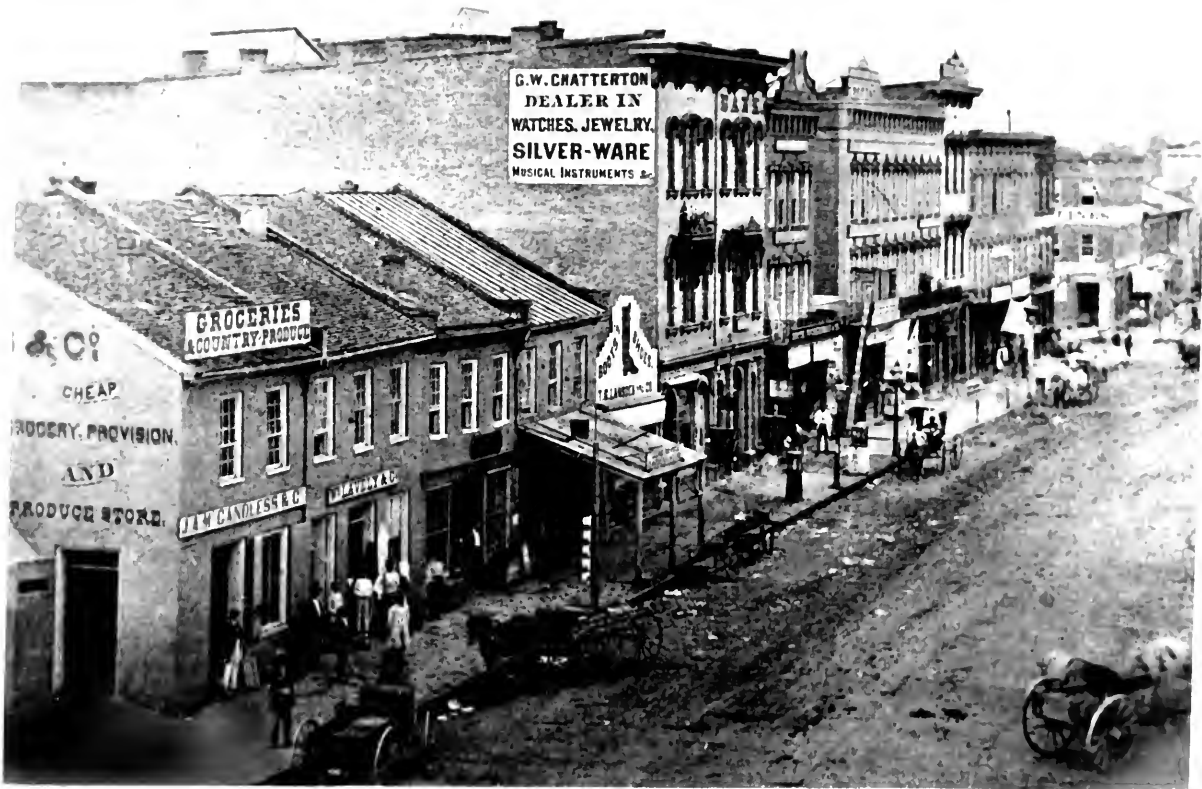
Abraham Lincoln Anniversary
(1809-1865)

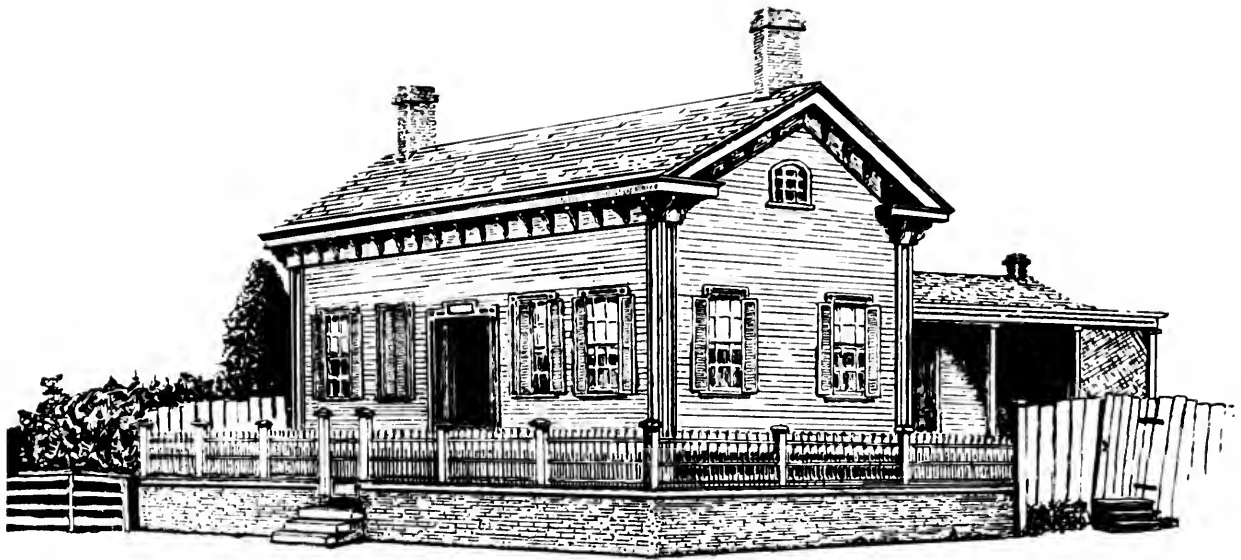
508

Abraham Lincoln lived in New Salem, Illinois, from 1831 to 1837, working on credit in a dry goods store where one could buy such things as glassware, sugar, eggs, vegetables, butter, firewood, salted and tinned meats. This diorama at the Chicago Historical Society shows Lincoln the storekeeper in 1837. His customer is Ann Rutledge. According to a story told by one of Lincoln's New partners in 1866, the young Lincoln was in love with Ann Rutledge who died from typhoid fever in 1835 before the two could marry. The story, however, is not believed by most historians.

(Source: Chicago Historical Society)

(1809-1865)







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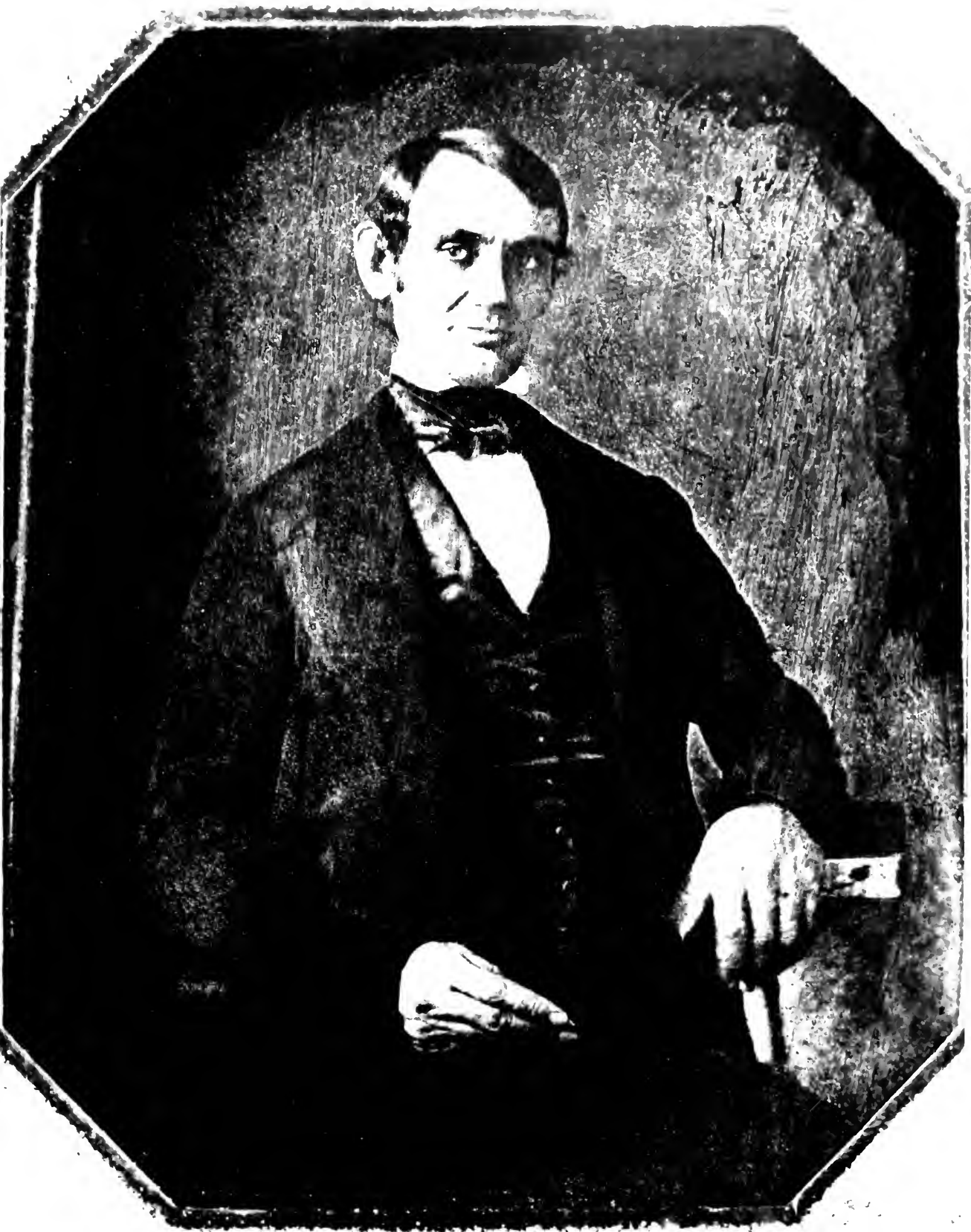
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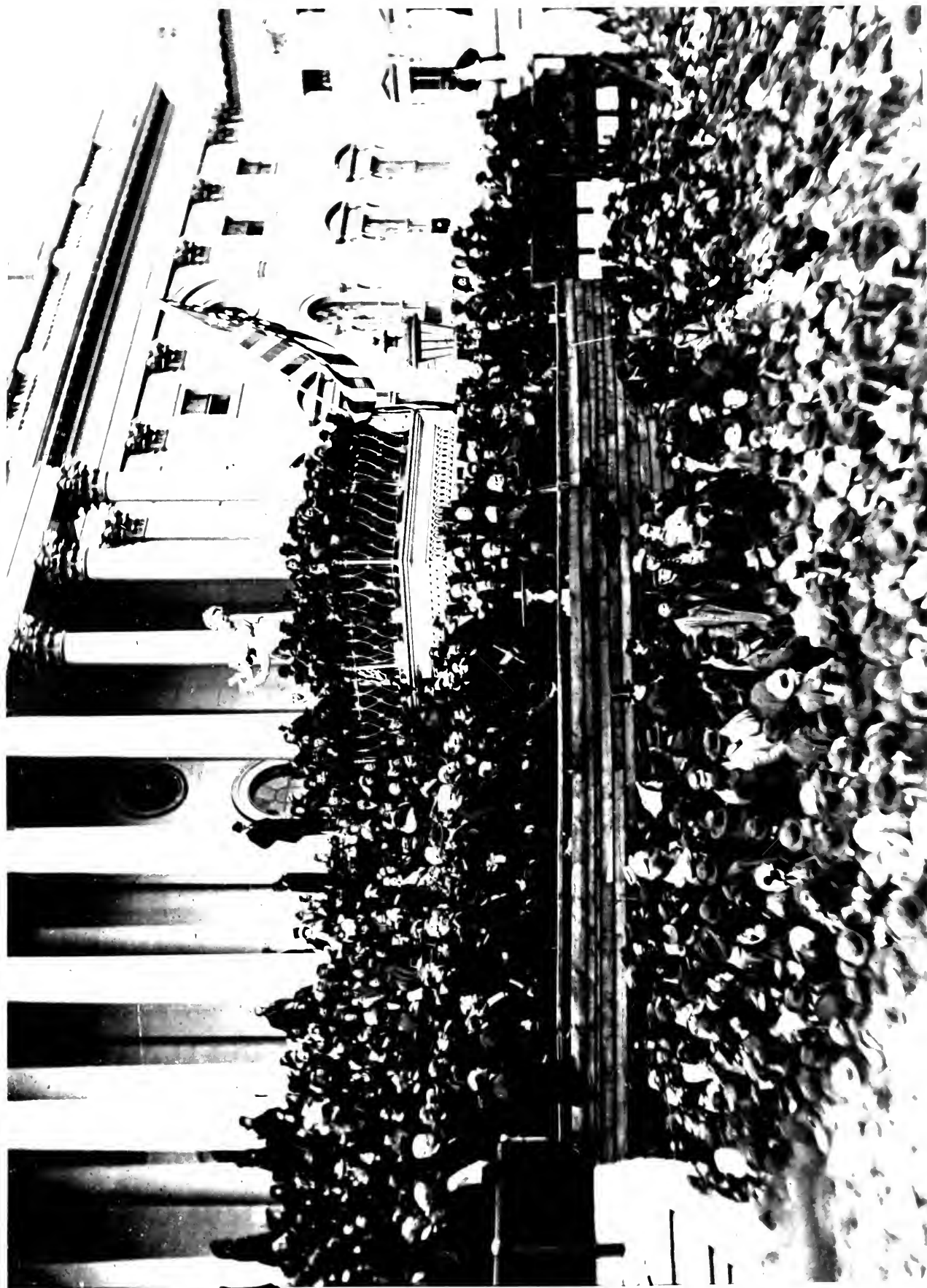
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Abraham Lincoln Anniversary
(1809-1865)

The second inauguration of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States was held on March 4, 1865 on the steps of the National Capitol in Washington, D. C. Lincoln (center, standing) is seen reading his famous inaugural address, the text of which included the familiar words: "With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan -- to do all which may achieve and cherish a just, and a lasting peace, among ourselves and with all nations." (Reproduced from photograph by Alexander Gardner, Washington, D. C.)

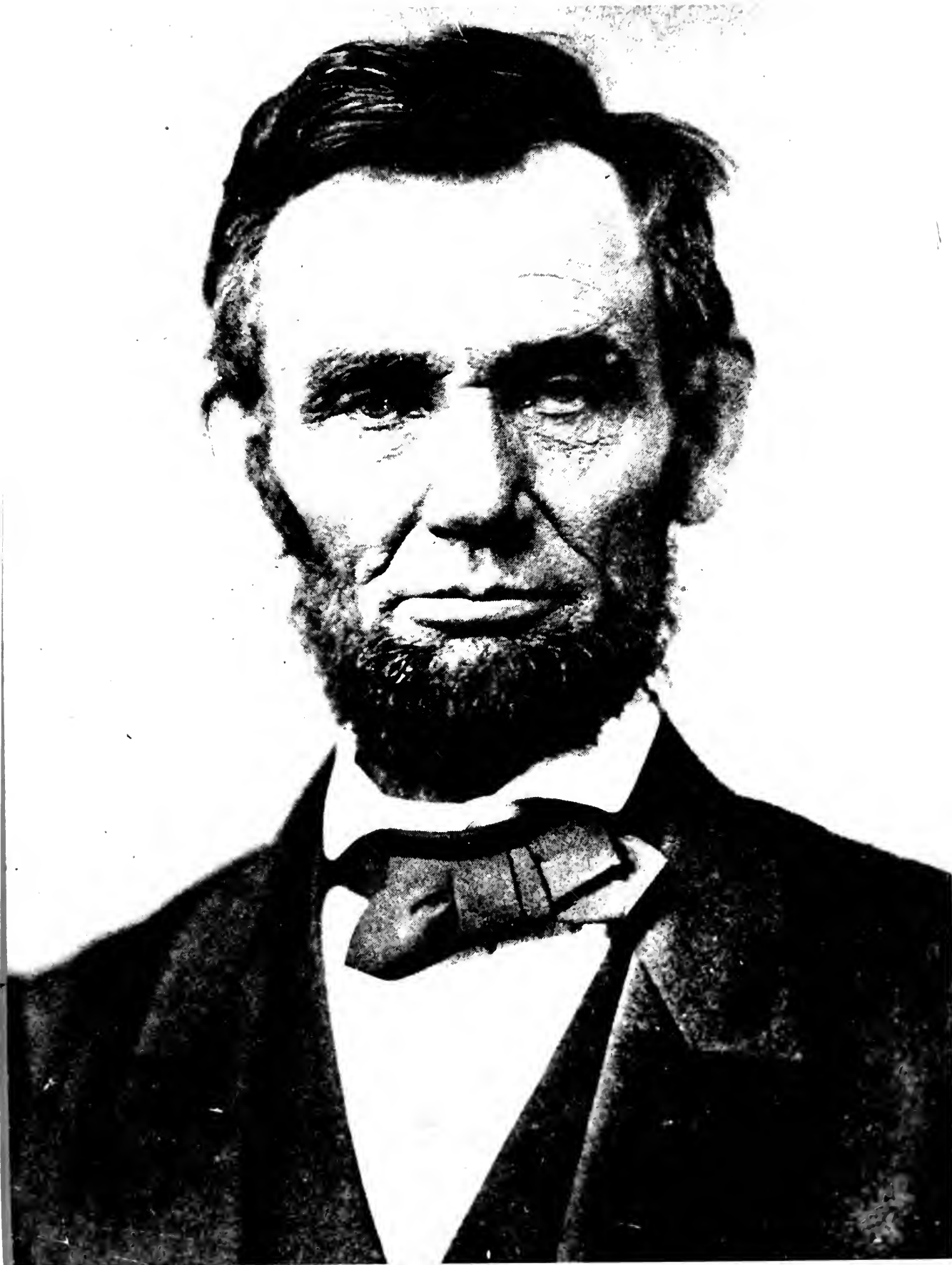
(Source: Library of Congress, Washington)

19-1276)



Abraham Lincoln in 1860
(1860, 1860)

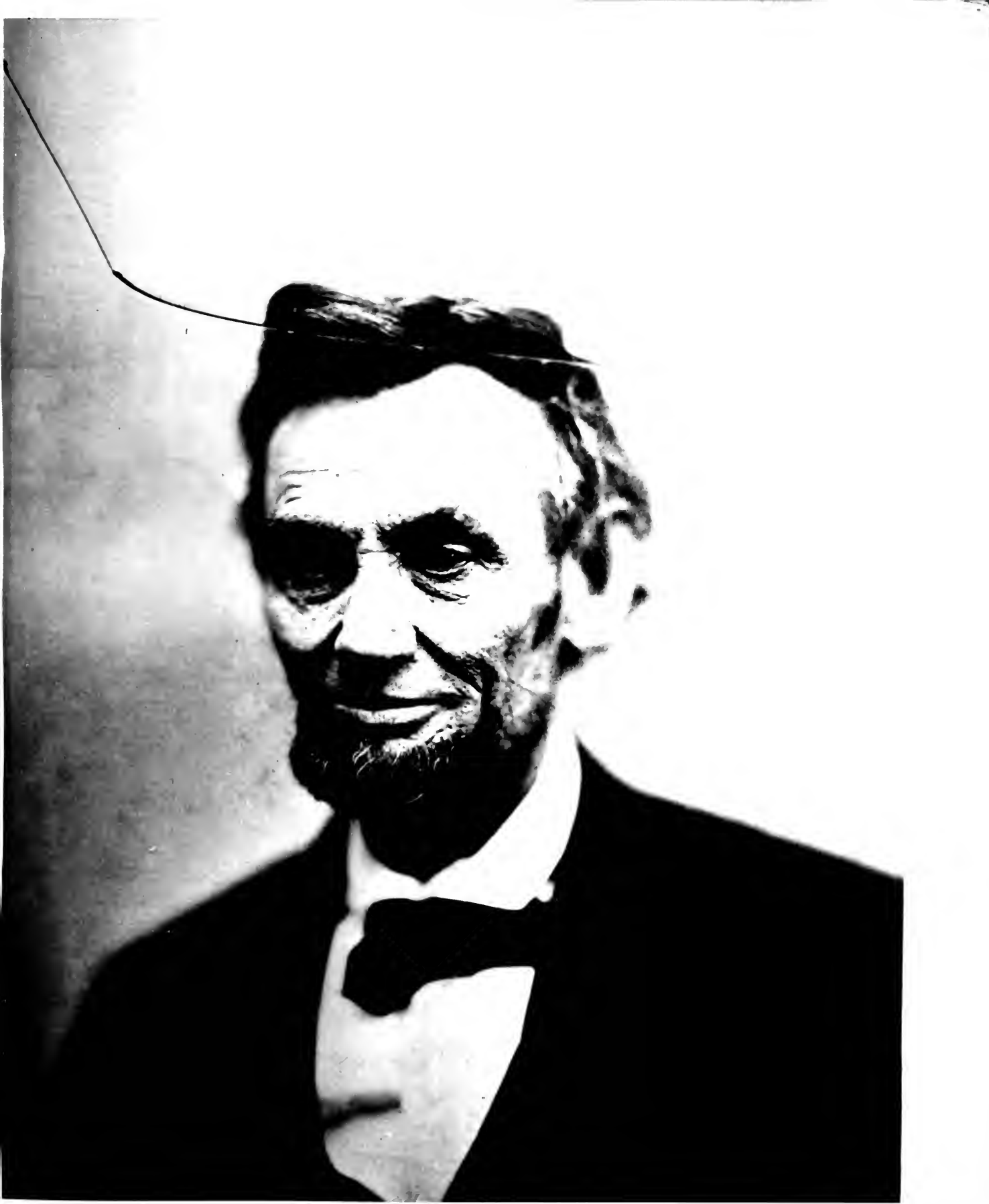
Photograph of Abraham Lincoln taken during the 1860 Republican State Convention in Decatur, Illinois, by E. A. Fawcett who had been paid to take the photograph at the Convention. The picture shows a different Abraham Lincoln who was then 51 years old. The only copy is in the Decatur Public Library.



Abraham Lincoln Anniversary
1809-1865

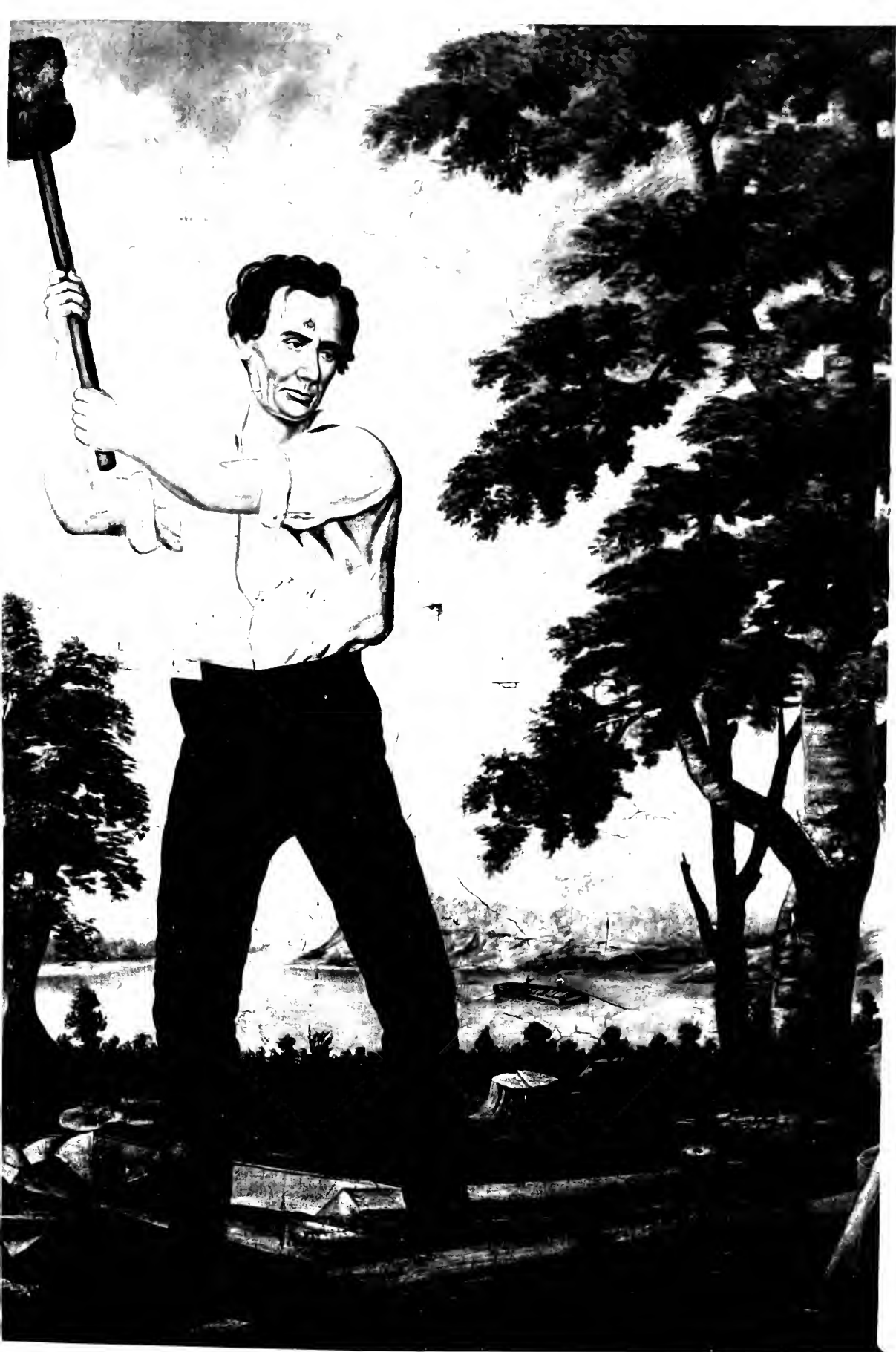
Portrait of Abraham Lincoln. The photograph was taken by Alexander Gardner in Washington on November 15, 1863, four days before the President delivered his famous Gettysburg Address. It is one of the best known Lincoln photographs.

(50-14992)



Source: <http://www.1911.gov.uk>

53-59651



Abraham Lincoln Anniversary
(1809-1865)

"The Rodsplitter," This unusual life-size painting, the work of an unknown artist, depicts Abraham Lincoln in the role which his supporters stressed during his first campaign for the Presidency in 1860. It is believed to have been painted in 1858, and was shown at political rallies in the 1860 campaign.

(Source: Chicago Historical Society)

(50-13129)



Abraham Lincoln Anniversary
(1809-1865)

Drawing of the Lincoln family in 1861. Left to right: Robert Lincoln, the President's eldest son, Mrs. Lincoln, Thomas (Tad) Lincoln, Willie Lincoln, and Abraham Lincoln. A fourth son, Edward, had died in infancy.

(Source: Library of Congress, Washington)

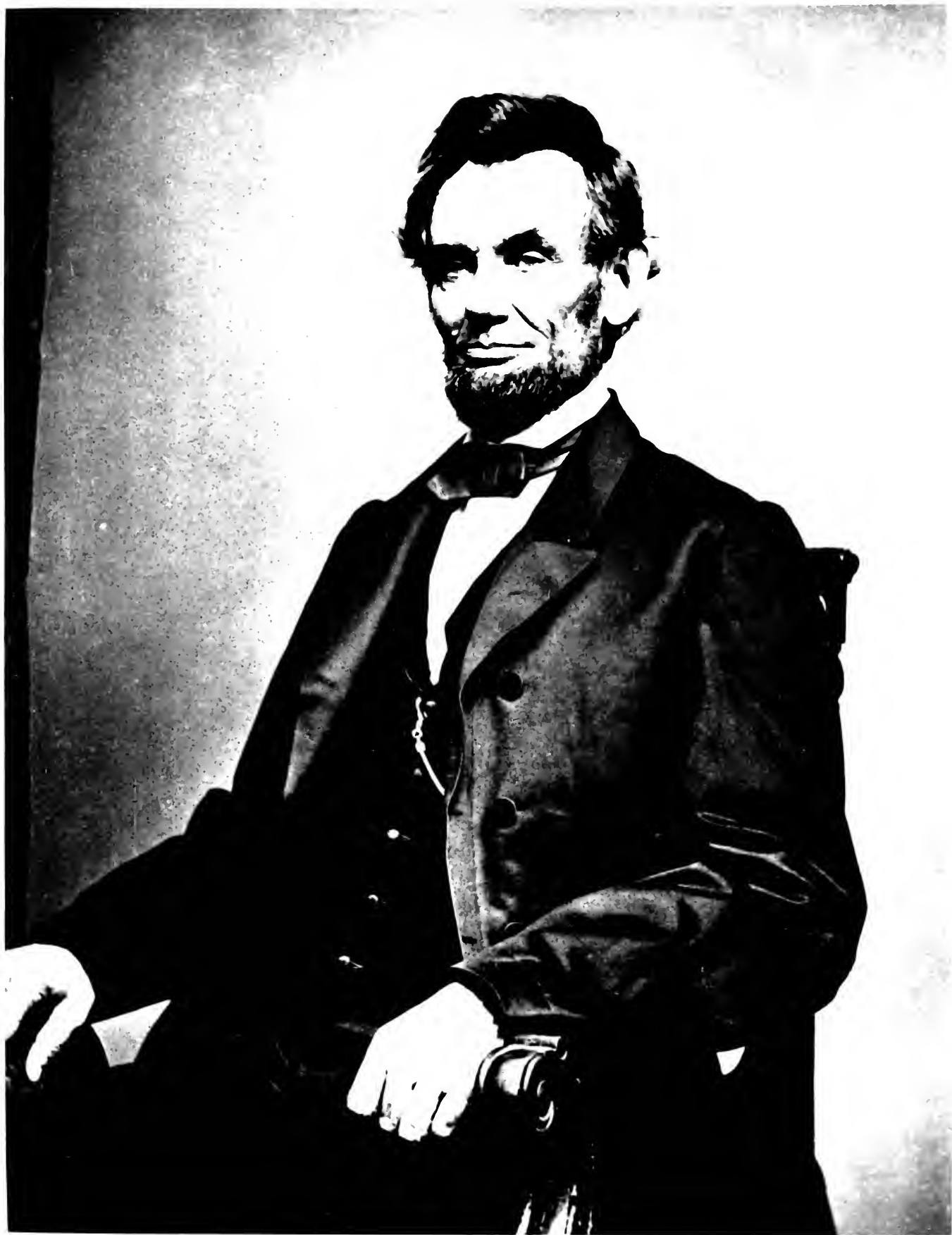
(51-3175)



Abraham Lincoln Anniversary
(1809-1865)

Abraham Lincoln and his son Thomas (Tad). The photograph was taken February 9, 1864 by Matthew B. Brady. This print was widely circulated and had its place in many homes in the United States. Lincoln's son, Tad, was born in 1831 and died in 1871, only six years after the death of his father.

(54.249)





William Joseph Kunkel
(1891-1965)

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William Joseph Kunkel
(1891-1965)

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By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation.

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the
"year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred
"and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within
"any State or designated part of a State, the people
"whereof shall then be in rebellion against the
"United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and
"forever free; and the Executive Government of the
"United States, including the military and naval
"authority thereof, will recognize and maintain
"the freedom of such persons, and will do no act
"or acts to oppress such persons, or any of them,
"in any efforts they may make for their actual
"freedom.

"That the Executive will, on the first day

Abolition of Lincoln Emancipation
(1862-1865)

The Emancipation Proclamation, signed by President Lincoln
on January 1, 1863, declared that slaves in all the
states in rebellion or whose states were in rebellion shall be
free. The Emancipation Proclamation shall be, and shall be
enforced only by the Congress of the United States.

Source: National Archives, Washington

(40-7502)

of January aforesaid, by proclamation, declaring
the States and parts of States, in which the
people thereof respectively, shall then be in rebellion
against the United States; and the fact that any
State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be, in
"good faith, represented in the Congress of the United
States by members chosen thereat at elections
"wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such
"State shall have participated, shall, in the absence
"of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed con-
"clusive evidence that such State, and the people
"thereof, are not then in rebellion against the
United States."

Now, therefore I, Abraham
Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue
of the power in me vested as Commander-in-
Chief of the Army and Navy of the United
States in time of actual armed rebellion against the
authority and government of the United States,
and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppress-
ing said rebellion, do, on this first day of
January, in the year of our Lord one thousand
eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance
with my purpose so to do publicly proclaimed
for the full period of one hundred days, from the

day first above mentioned, order and designate
as the States and parts of States wherein the
people thereof respectively, are this day in rebel-
lion against the United States, the following
to-wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except the
Parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemine, Jefferson,
St. John, St. Charles, St. James Arceneaux, &
Stumpson, Iberville, Lafourche, St. Mary, St.
Martin, and Orleans, including the City of New
Orleans) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida,
Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and
Virginia, (except the forty-eight counties desig-
nated as West Virginia, and also the counties
of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth
City, York, Prince George, and Kent, including the
Cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth,
and which excepted parts are, for the present,
left precisely as if this proclamation were not
issued.

And by virtue of the power, and for the
purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that
all persons held as slaves within said designa-
ted States, and parts of States, are, and hence-
forward shall be, free; and that the Executive

Abraham Lincoln
(1809-1861)

The Declaration of Independence, signed by President Abraham Lincoln on January 1, 1863. The document declared that slaves in all the states or parts of states were in and against the United States Government, etc., and hereafter shall be, 1863. Actual 1863-1864 only by the Congress of the South by the Union.

(Source: National Archives, Washington)

(50-7853)

government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of freed persons.

And I hereby enforce upon the people so bound to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defense, and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known, that such persons of suitable condition, will be received into the armed services of the United States to garrisons, forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the consideration and judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord

one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

Abraham Lincoln

By the President:

William M. Howard,
Secretary of State.

Abraham Lincoln Anniversary
(1809-1865)

The Emancipation Proclamation, signed by President Abraham Lincoln on January 1, 1863. The act declared that slaves in all the nation or parts of states then in arms against the United States Government "are, and henceforward shall be, free." Actual liberation came only by the conquest of the South by the Union.

(Source: National Archives, Washington)

(50-7544)

Abraham Lincoln's Famous Gettysburg Address

Now more and seven years ago our fathers brought forth, upon this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation, so conceived, and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met here on a great battlefield of this war. ^{as} We have come to dedicate a portion of it as a ^{for} shrine to the memory of those who here gave their lives, that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But in a larger sense we can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not hallow the ground. The brave men, living and dead, who ^{here} struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished ^{work} which they have, thus far, so nobly commenced. It is better

for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before ^{us}—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they here gave ~~us~~ ^{that} the best free measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation shall have a new birth of freedom; and that this government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from this earth.





ABRAHAM LINCOLN MUSEUM
1909-1961

On the occasion of the death of President Lincoln in 1865, a group of 40 artists, the "Great Artists of America," completed his work. The painting, "The Great Artist," was still in progress. Changes in his large original canvas which is now hanging in the U.S. Capitol in Washington from left to right: Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase, Lincoln, Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles, Secretary of State William H. Seward, Secretary of the Interior Caleb B. Smith, Postmaster General Montgomery Blair, Attorney General Edward Bates.

Source: History of Congress Washington

50-75361

**"UPON THIS ACT, ... I INVOKE THE CONSIDERATE
JUDGMENT OF MANKIND AND THE GRACIOUS FAVOR
OF ALMIGHTY GOD."**
A. LINCOLN

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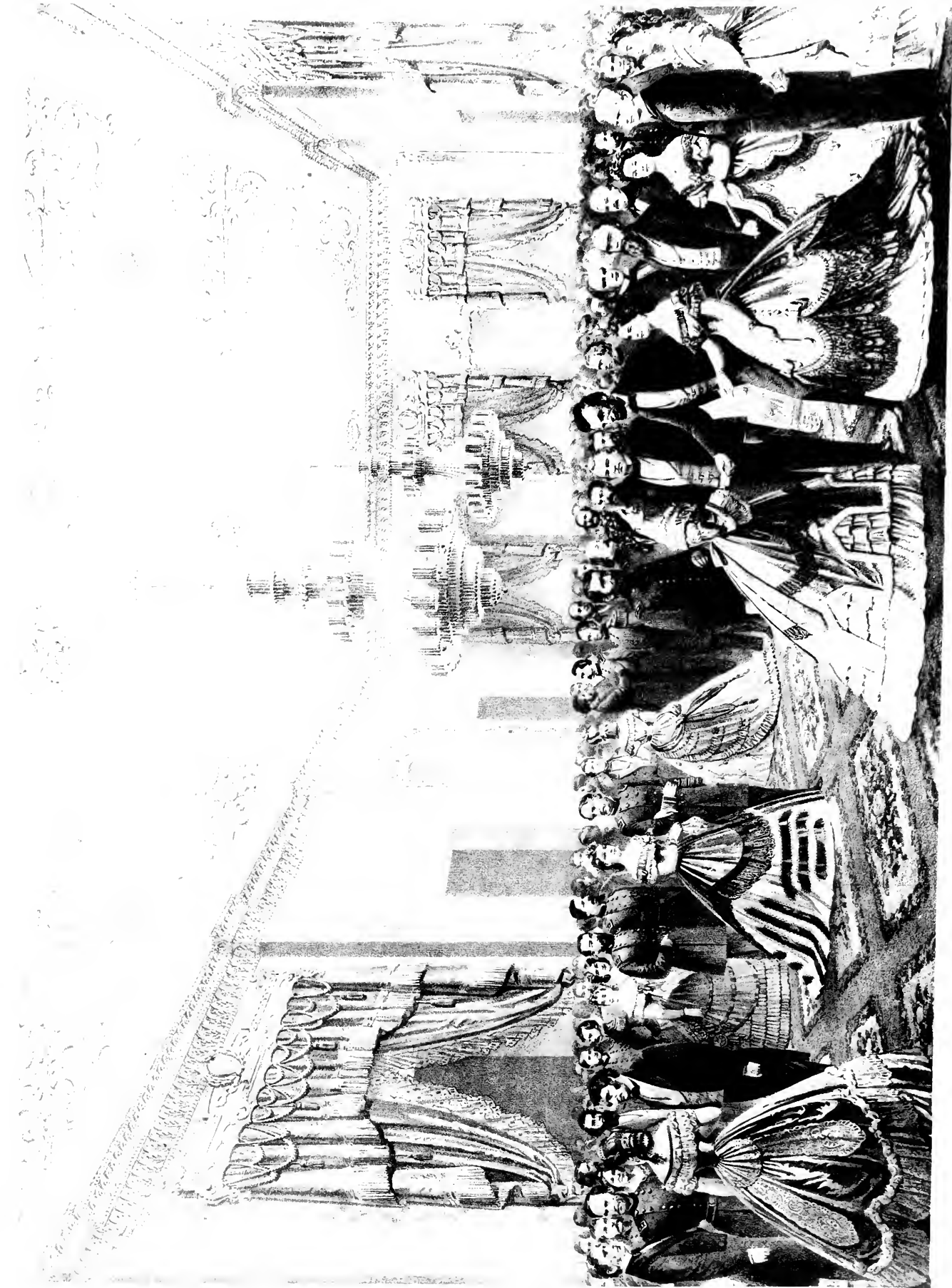
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المجلة ١٤٣٨ هـ - ١٤٣٩ هـ



*As a result of this study the Department has concluded that the information that it has received is not sufficient to justify the proposed rule.

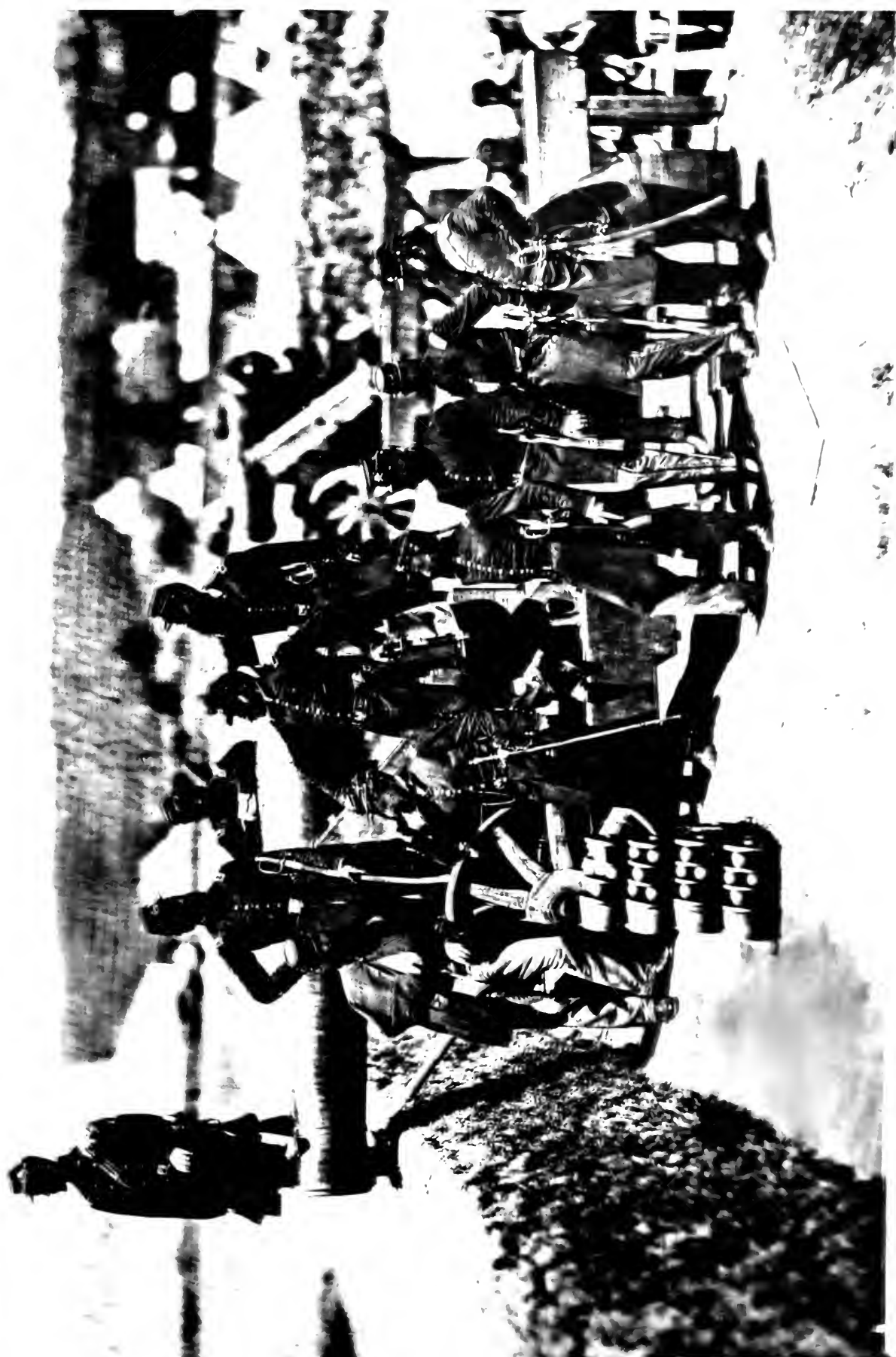


Abraham Lincoln from Washington
(1830-1965)

An artistic conception of a White House reception in March 1965
and negotiations were to be held frequently. Taken in the above are
President Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln, General Grant and Mrs. Grant, General
Sherman, Secretary of War Johnson.

Source: National Archives, Washington

10/2/65



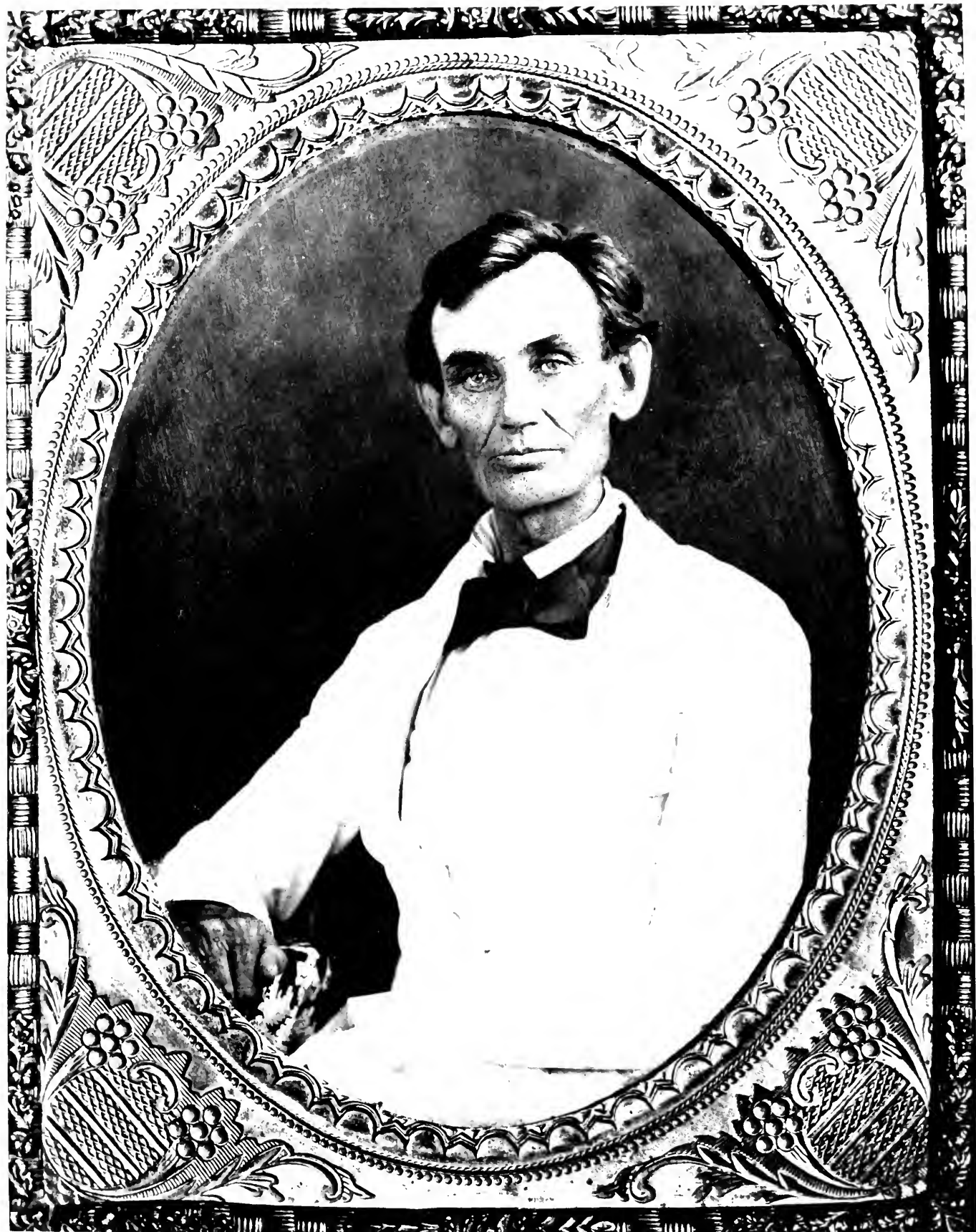


RESEARCH LIST IN AMERICAN HISTORY
(1872-1963)

President William Lincoln of New Zealand (1872-1963)
in the years of the war between the States (1861-63). Here he
saw in the headquarters of General George B. McClellan the
man of the war. General McClellan, who had been appointed
commander in 1861, at the age of 34, was so soon (1861)
of the war.

Source: Library of Congress, Washington

1872



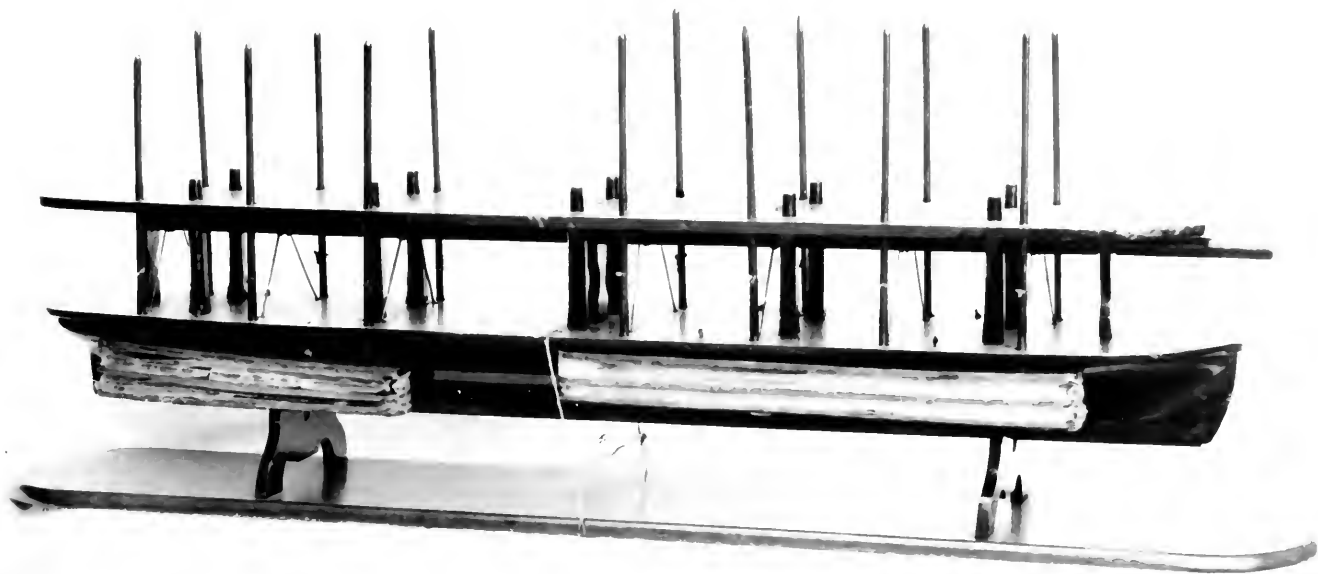
Abraham Lincoln Anniversary
(1809-1865)

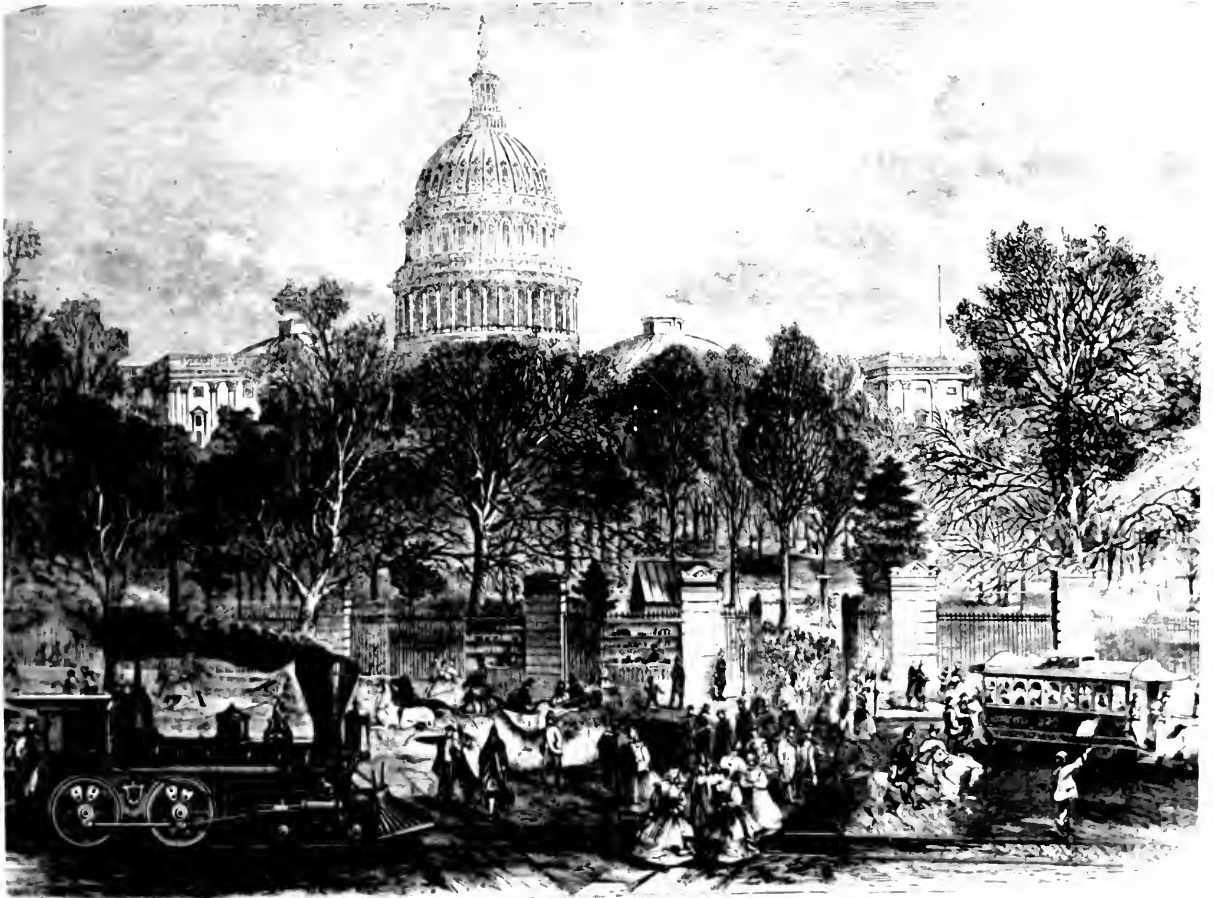
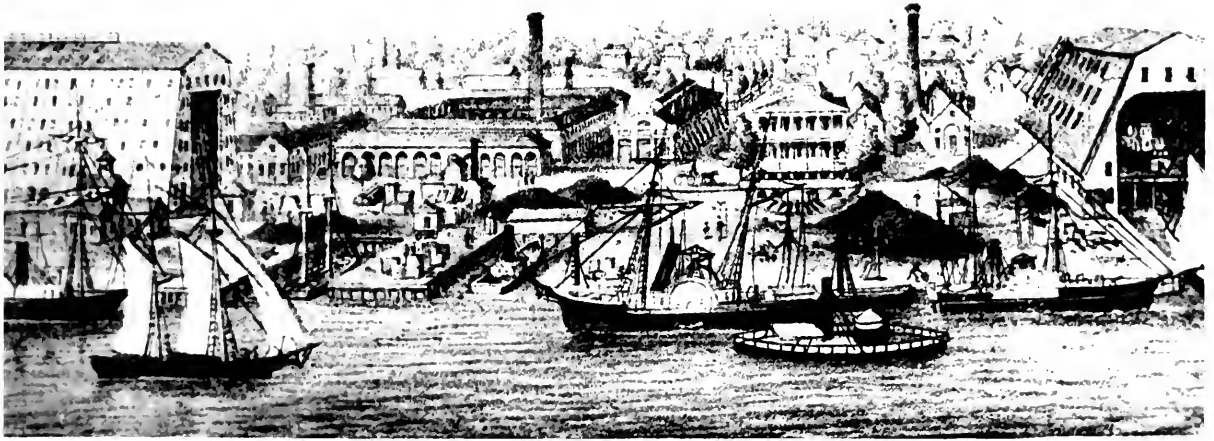
This embrotype of Abraham Lincoln was taken on May 7, 1858 in
Barrington, Illinois, after the young lawyer had secured the acquittal
of Jeff Armstrong, the son of a friend, in a murder trial.

(Source: University of Nebraska in Lincoln, Nebraska)

(58-17075)







Abraham Lincoln Anniversary
(1809-1865)

The New York in Washington, D.C., one of the many hundred
at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington. Lincoln sat this
during his last afternoon drive on April 14, 1865, a few hours
before his assassination. He went there to visit the irascible
man of the 'Montana'.

(Source: National Park Service)

(1865)

Abraham Lincoln Anniversary
(1809-1865)

(1865)

A view of the grounds of the U.S. Capitol as
seen from the White House at the time when Abraham Lincoln lived in the White
House (1861-1865). Members of the U.S. Congress, Congressional
employees and spectators are shown in this contemporary sketch as
they leave the Capitol building after adjournment of the day's
session.

(Source: Library of Congress, Washington)

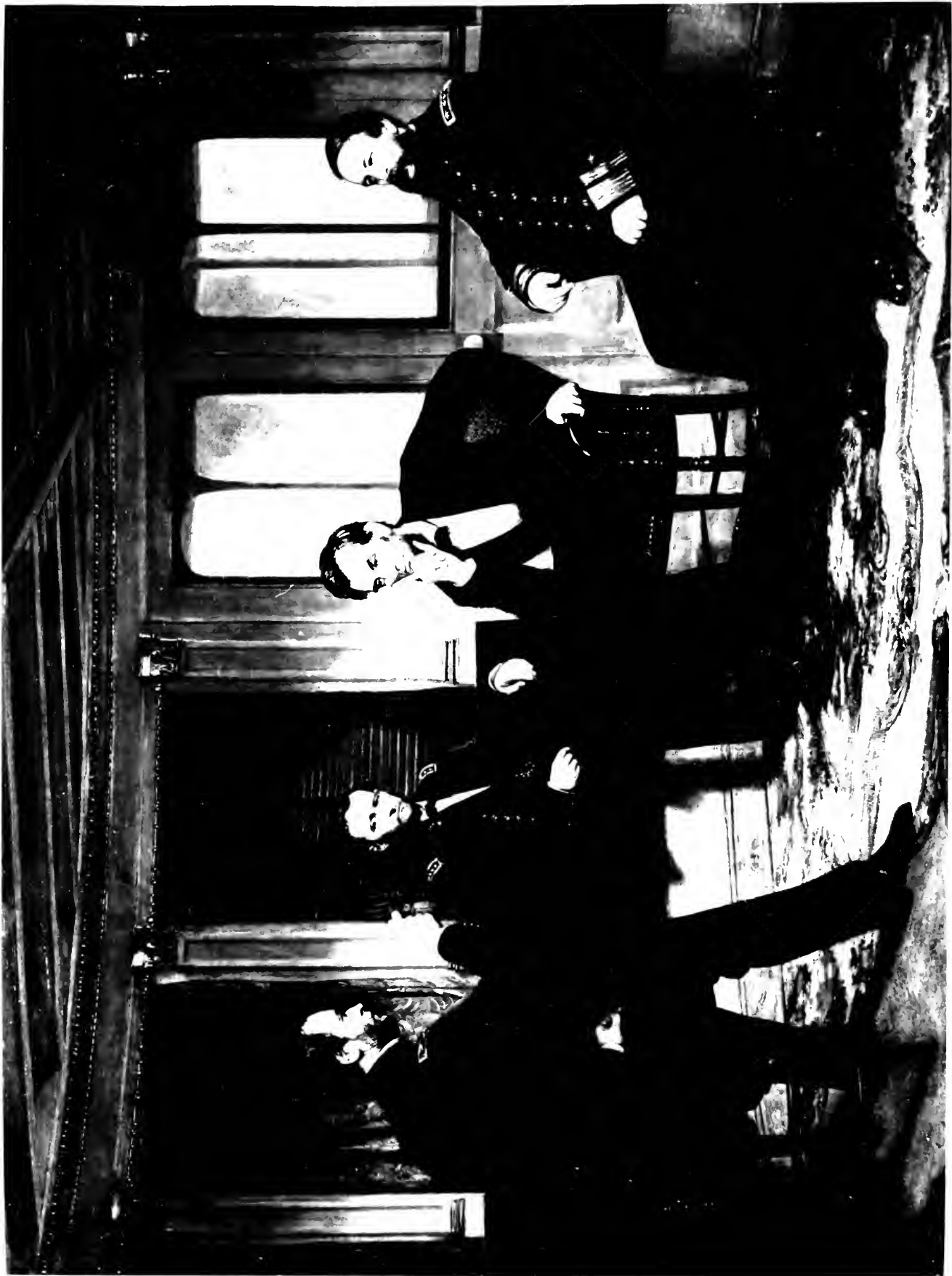
(1865)

OLD BY ALL THE BOTTLES AND THE GREAT BAY

his

Calculus, 13.2 9547-1

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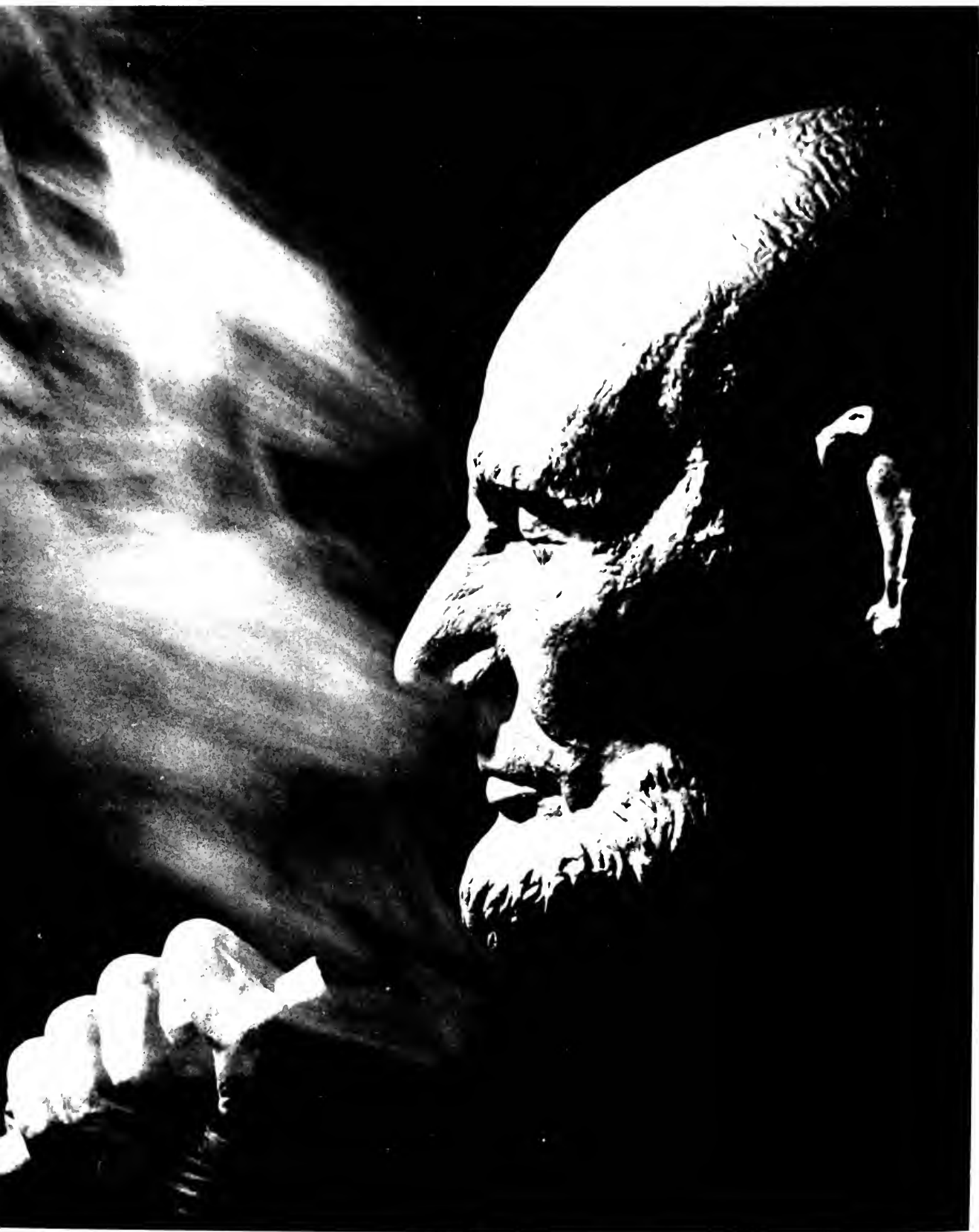


Abraham Lincoln Anniversary
(1809-1865)

Oilpainting "The Peace Makers," by George P. A. Healy (1813-1894)
now hanging in the White House in Washington. The picture, painted in
1868 shows the meeting of President Abraham Lincoln, General Sherman
(first from the left), General Grant and Admiral Porter, discussing
proposals of peace for the war between the States. The meeting took
place in March, 1865, during Grant's siege of Richmond, Virginia,
capital of the Southern States.

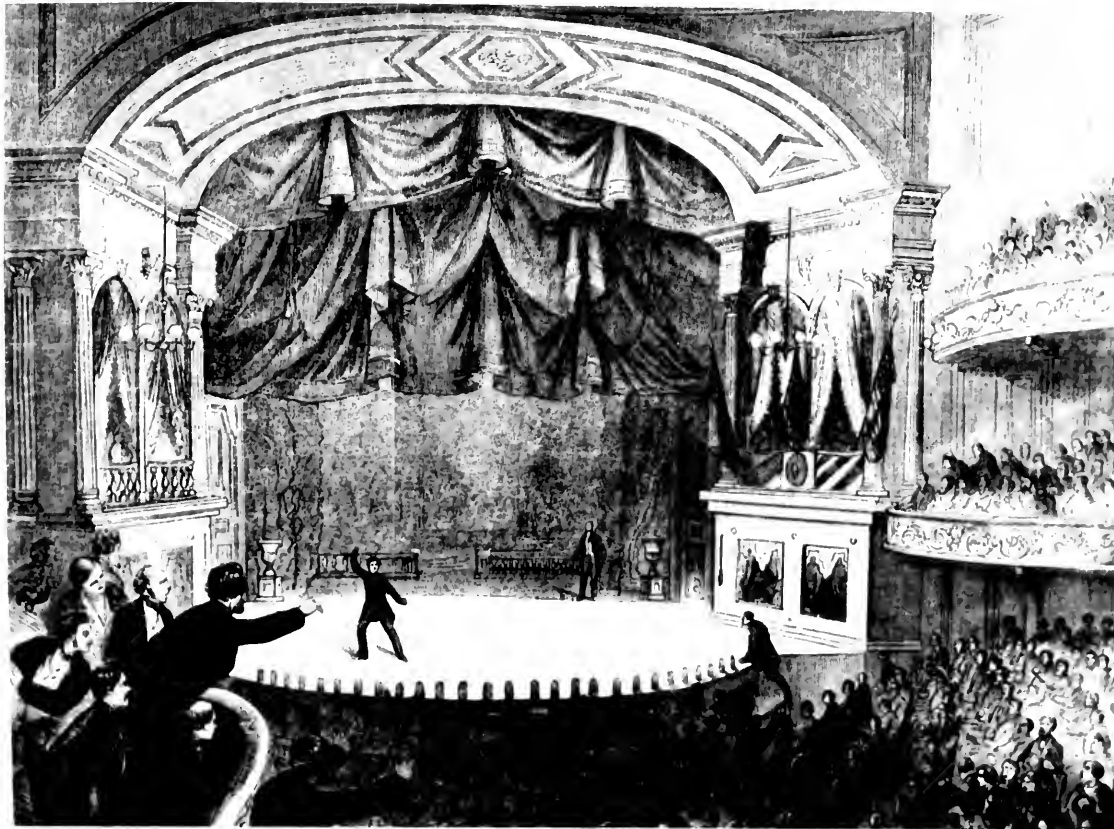
Source: National Gallery of Art, Washington

EO-16604)



Alfred Henry Brown
1871-1921

His mother, Martha Jane, taken by the cholera epidemic while in
California, leaving the young man of fourteen, left school and working
about the household and outworn. At the death of his mother's
brother, the youngest son, John, died in 1860.
1861-1862



Abraham Lincoln and Mary
1865

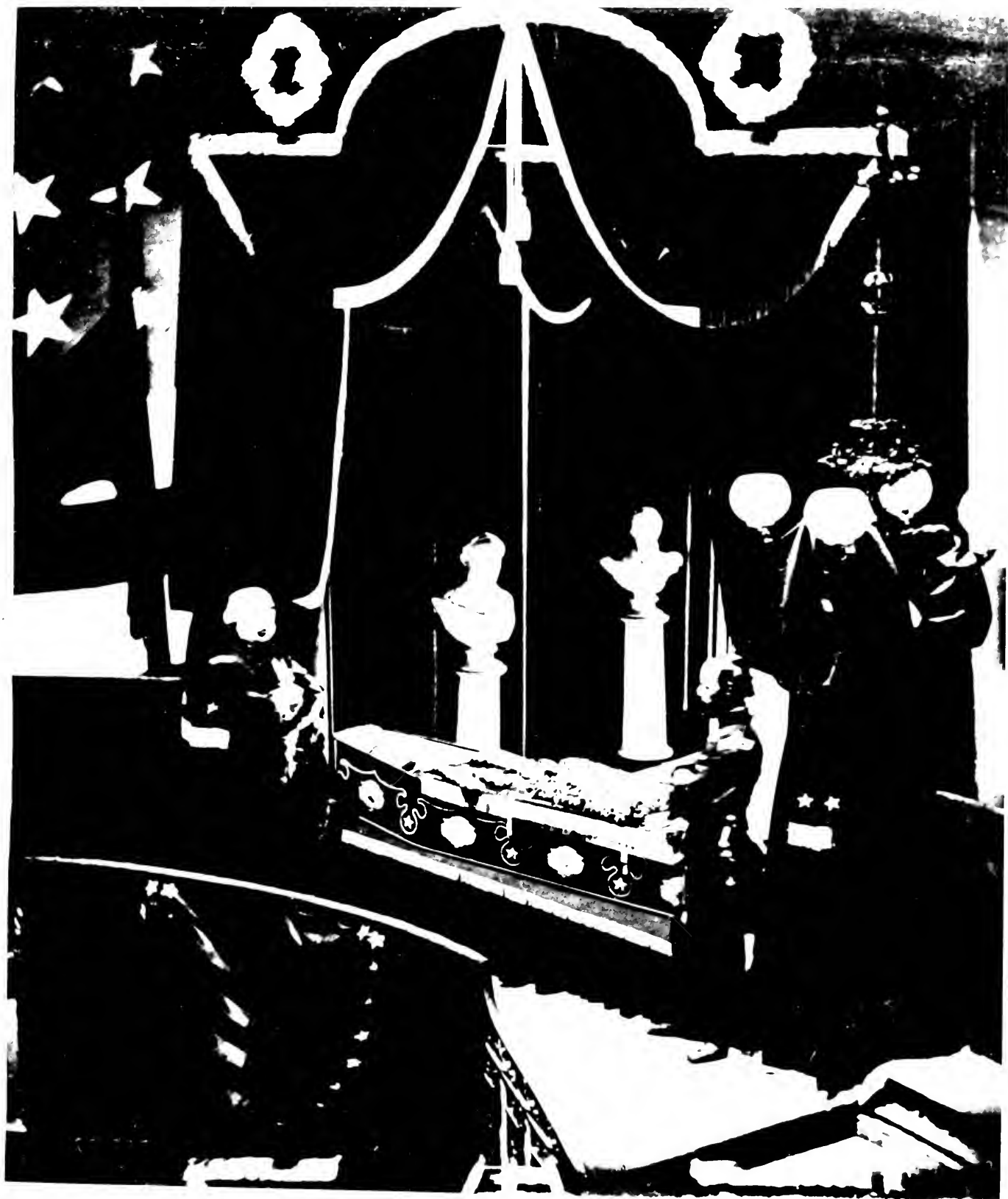
Abraham Lincoln, President
of the United States, was assassinated on
April 14, 1865. The assassin
was John Wilkes Booth, who was
standing on the balcony of the
Ford Theatre.

John Wilkes Booth

Abraham Lincoln and Mary
1865

John Wilkes Booth was shot on the
balcony of the Ford Theatre on April 14, 1865. He jumped
from the balcony and landed in the
Potomac River. Major Joseph B.
Thompson, who was in the orchestra,
saw Booth fall and rushed to the
balcony. He was trapped by
the soldiers and taken to a barn near Fort Royal.
Booth refused to surrender. This
was the last act of the play, "The
Assassination of Abraham Lincoln," which was
performed at the Ford Theatre.

John Wilkes Booth



RECEIVED
JAN 10 1965

The only photograph of Abraham Lincoln in his coffin while
Lancelotti was in New York's City Hall a photograph
was received permission to take a picture. The photo was
displayed in order of Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton a military
officer was transferred of duty early in 1922, in the papers of
John H. Pilsbury, 1890-1910, to the records of the Illinois
State Historical Society in Springfield, Ill. 1905.
Source: Illinois State Historical Society

(10/10/65)



The first of these is the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. which is located in the heart of the city. It is a large, white, marble-clad neoclassical building that is dedicated to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. The memorial is a powerful symbol of American democracy and the values of freedom, equality, and justice. It is a place where millions of people come to pay tribute to one of the greatest leaders in American history.

The second

Lincoln Memorial
 (1862-1865)

Notes

A view of the exterior of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. The memorial is a large, white, marble-clad neoclassical building that is dedicated to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. It is a powerful symbol of American democracy and the values of freedom, equality, and justice. It is a place where millions of people come to pay tribute to one of the greatest leaders in American history.

The third



LINCOLN HATS
 THESE HATS WERE WORN BY ABRAHAM LINCOLN ON THE NIGHT OF JULY 26
 1861, WHEN HE WAS ASSASSINATED IN THE THEATRE OF BOSTON. THE
 HATS WERE WORN BY THE PRESIDENT WHEN HE WAS ASSASSINATED.
 ONE WAS WORN BY JOHN W. PATTON OF NEW YORK, WHO WAS
 ASSASSINATED IN THE THEATRE OF BOSTON ON JULY 26, 1861.
 (DONATED BY MISS MARY PATTON, NEW YORK)

100

Thomas Lincoln's plan was that which he was the President of
the United States.

Thomas Lincoln, President, Washington, D.C.

100

Thomas Lincoln, President
(1800-1865)

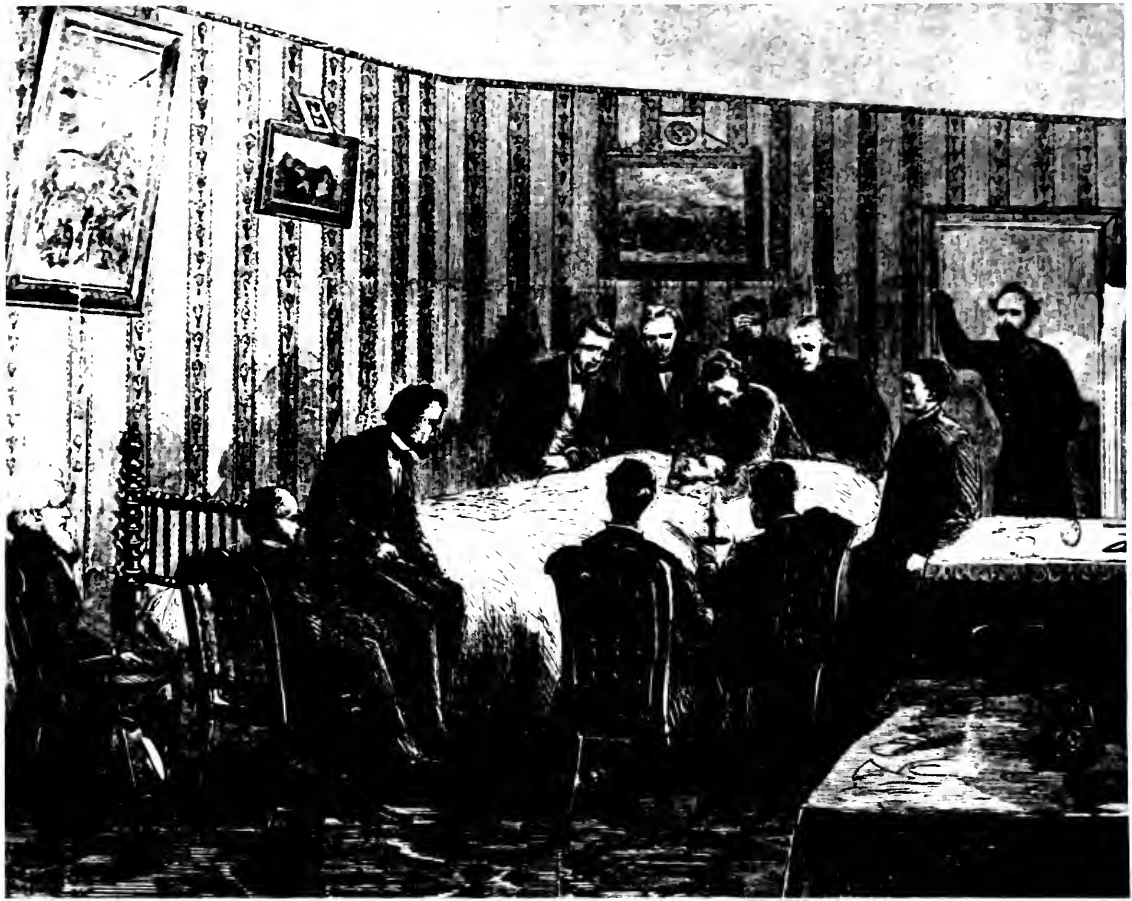
100

Thomas Lincoln, President of the United States in Washington
D.C. was born on the 12th of March on the night of his assassination.

100

Thomas Lincoln, President (1800-1865)

100



Abraham Lincoln Anniversary
(1809-1865)

Top

The little room of the Petersen House across the street from Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C. where Abraham Lincoln breathed his last on the morning of April 15, 1865, after having been shot the night before by John Wilkes Booth. Doctors, Cabinet members, military leaders crowded the room. The figures from left to right are: Secretary of the Navy Welles; Secretary of War Stanton; Dr. Robert K. Stone, the Lincolns' family doctor; Postmaster General William Duncan; the Senator from Massachusetts, Charles Sumner; Surgeon-General Joseph Barnes; Abraham Lincoln's son, Robert T. Lincoln; General Henry Halleck; John Hay, the President's secretary; (in the doorway) Quartermaster General Montgomery Meigs. Two physicians in chairs are facing the bed. This sketch appeared on May 6, 1865, in the magazine "Harper's Weekly."

(Source: National Park Service)

(18-14422)

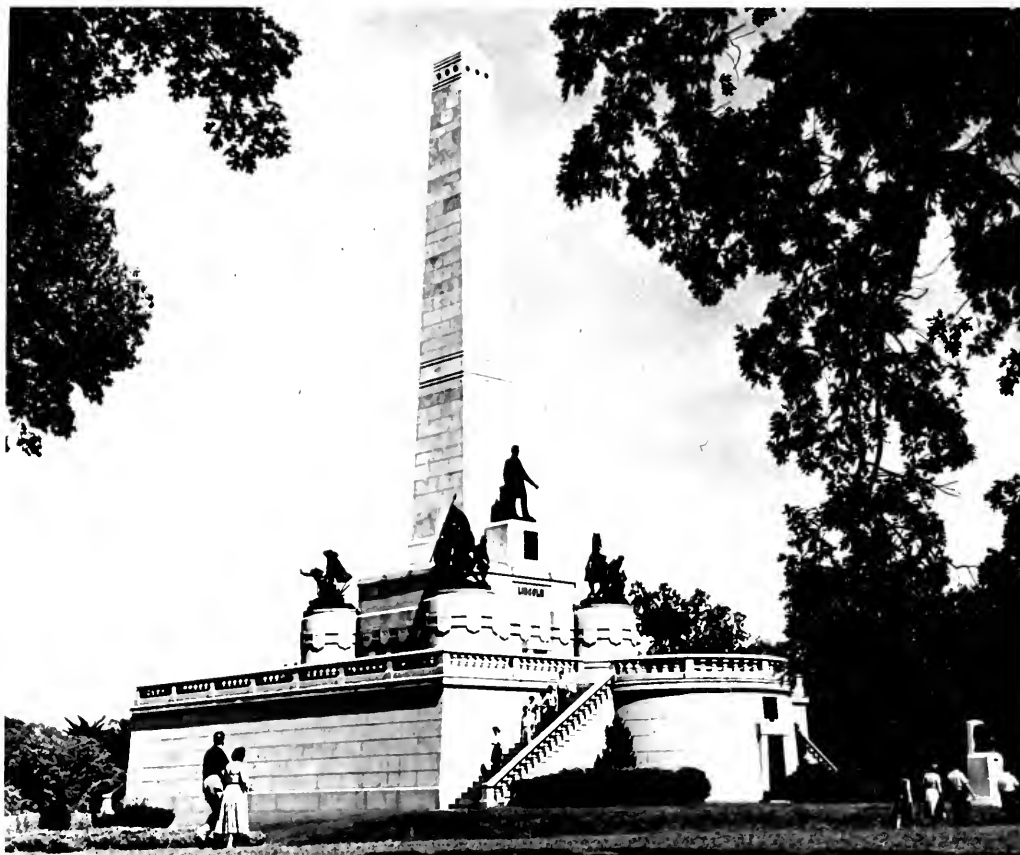
Abraham Lincoln Anniversary
(1809-1865)

Bottom

The room in which Abraham Lincoln died on April 15, 1865 as it looks today. The furnishings in the room are similar in appearance to those there at the time of the tragedy. An exact copy of the "Village Blacksmith" replaces the one that then hung on the wall, and above the bed is a copy of Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair." The wallpaper is a reproduction of the original pattern. The bed and chairs closely resemble those originally in the room at the time of Lincoln's death. The President had been carried to Petersen's house across the street from Ford's Theatre after having been shot there by John Wilkes Booth.

(Source: National Park Service)

(18-14422)



Arthur L. H. H. Ann. Verary
(1885-1886)

The following is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Society for the Advancement of Science, held at the Hotel de Ville, Paris, on the 10th of June, 1885.

Arthur L. H. H. Ann. Verary
(1885-1886)

1885

The following is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Society for the Advancement of Science, held at the Hotel de Ville, Paris, on the 10th of June, 1885.

1886

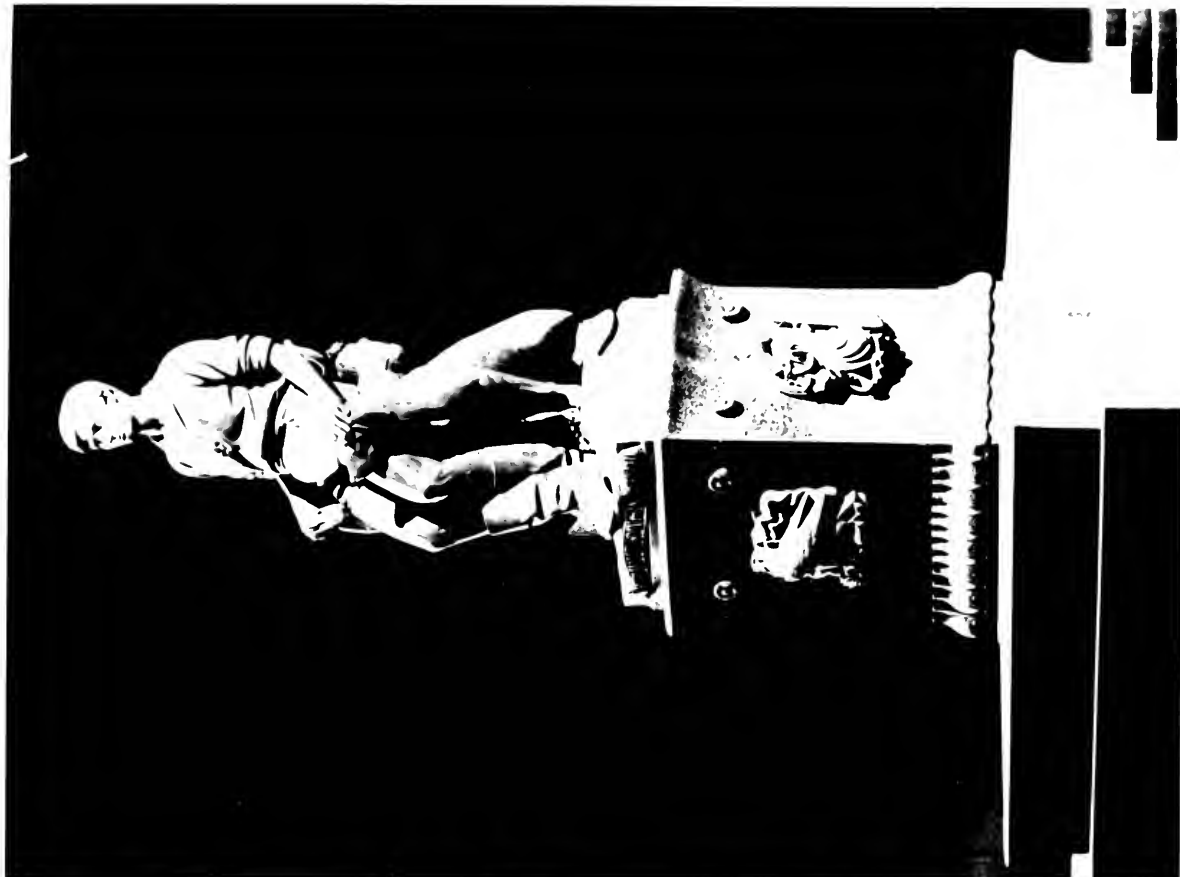


Abstracts Library Anniversary
(1900-1965)

15

UNIONA is based in Hawthorn St. Square, London, a replica of the original of Augustus Selous-Bond in London Park, Ontario. This house stands right in between, symbolizing the unity of the two worlds. The house is the only one of its kind in the world.





10/1/54 - 10/1/54

10/1/54 - 10/1/54

The "Baptist Mission" in the
... of ...
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The "Baptist Mission" in the
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10/1/54 - 10/1/54



Abraham Lincoln Anniversary
(1809-1861)

Right

Lincoln statue in Lincoln Park, Oslo, by Carl Gustaf Johnson. Of this bronze copy, about 100 were made, base before the bronze sculpture in Chicago.

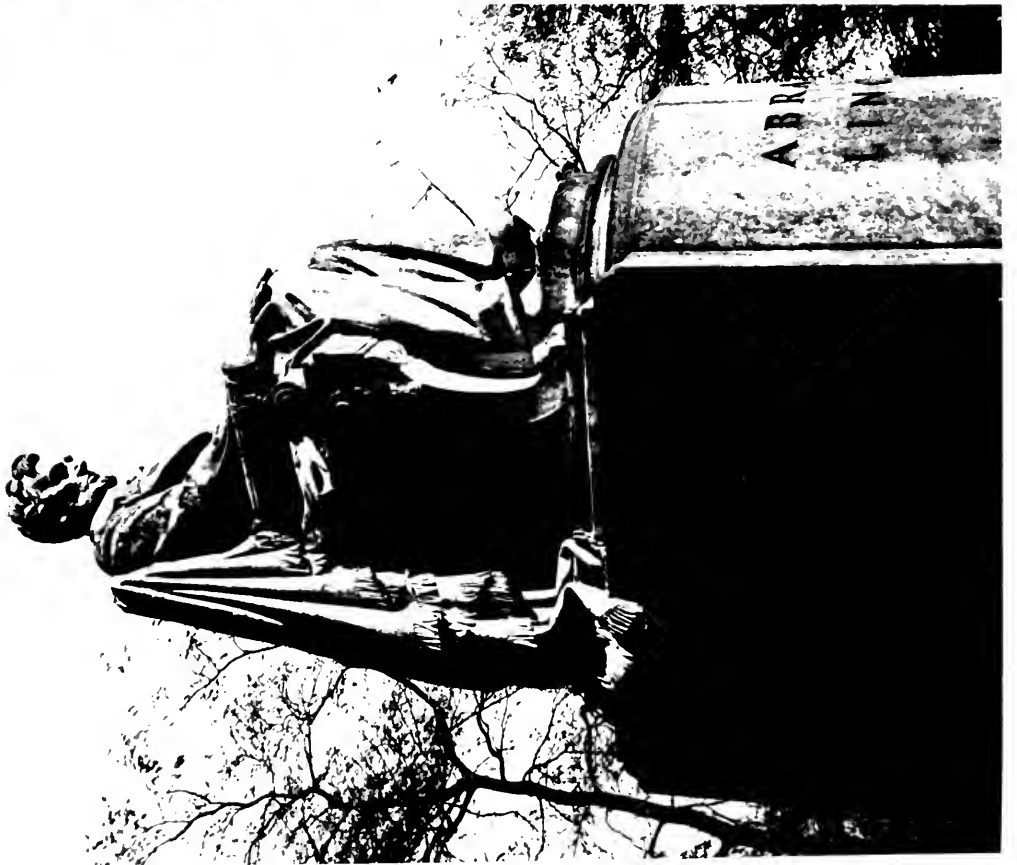
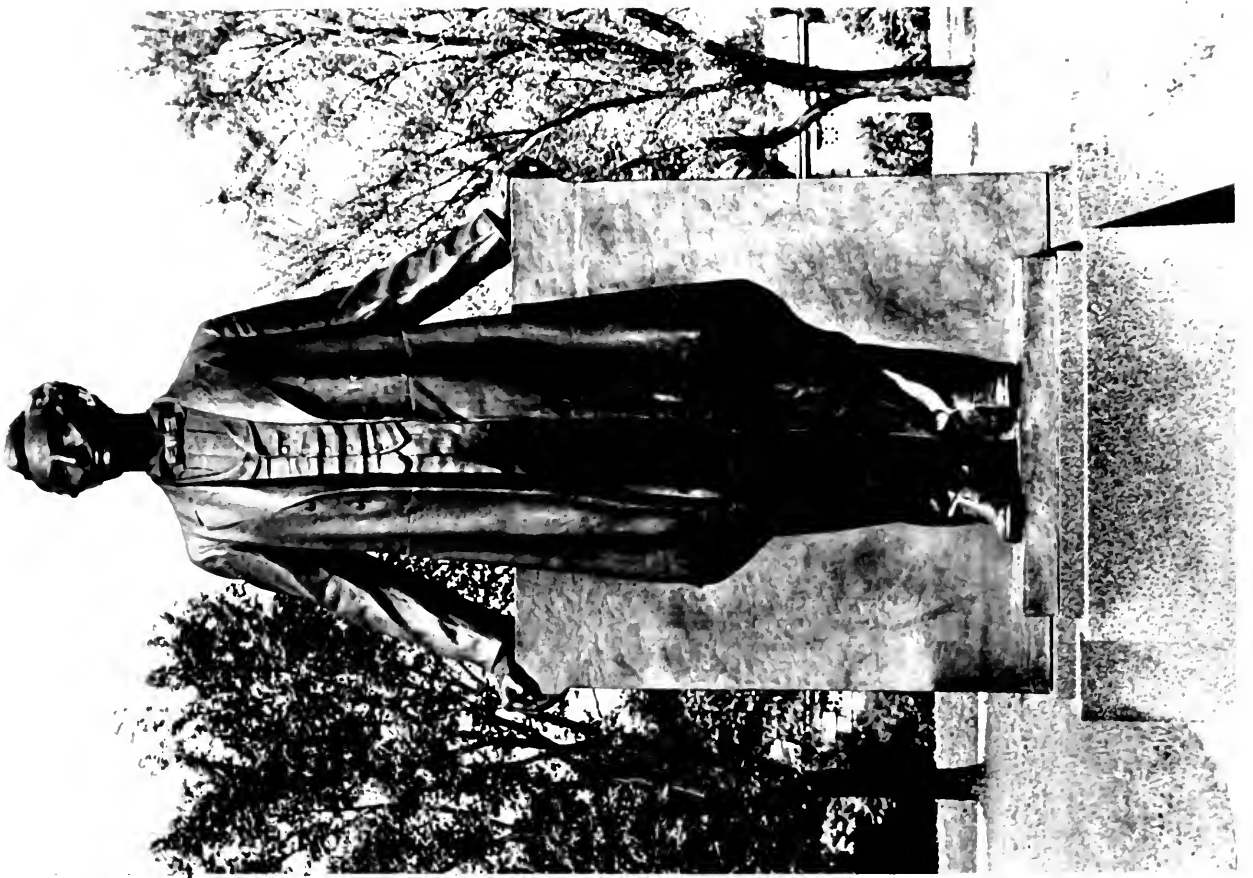
(58-10441)

Abraham Lincoln Anniversary
(1809-1861)

Left

Lincoln statue by George Grey, statue in the garden of the Manchester, England. In bronze figure, 14 feet in height, statue of Lincoln standing with arms spread, slightly over his waist. The statue is one of numerous statues of Lincoln in the world.

(58-10442)



Archiebald Little, Minister
(1890-1965)

Child

Of the youngest of four children of John and Mary Little, born in 1890, he was educated in the public schools of Chicago and attended the University of Chicago, where he received his B.A. in 1914.

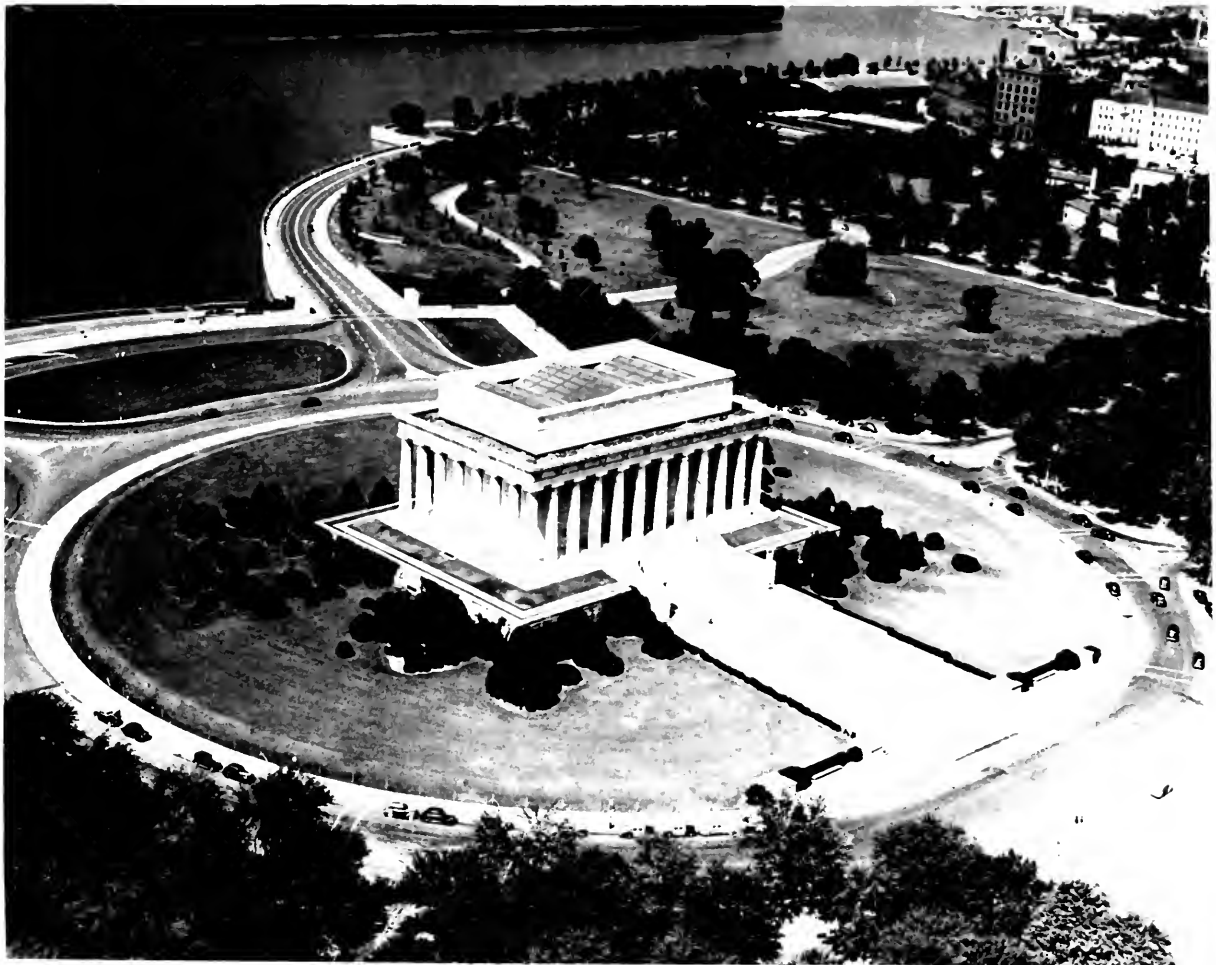
He was a member of the Chicago Board of Education and served as its president from 1924 to 1934.

Archiebald Little, Minister
(1890-1965)

Child

Of the same family as the above, he was born in 1890 and attended the public schools of Chicago and the University of Chicago, where he received his B.A. in 1914.

He was a member of the Chicago Board of Education and served as its president from 1924 to 1934.



THE ROOM HE SAVED THE UNION
THE MEMORY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN
IS ENSHRINED FOREVER



Abstracts of the American



THE SHRINE OF DEMOCRACY
MOUNT RUSHMORE NATIONAL MEMORIAL
MOUNT RUSHMORE NATIONAL MEMORIAL, MOUNT RUSHMORE, SOUTH DAKOTA, WAS DESIGNATED A NATIONAL MONUMENT BY PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT IN 1907. IT WAS DESIGNATED A NATIONAL MEMORIAL BY ACT OF CONGRESS IN 1930. THE MONUMENT IS A NATIONAL LANDMARK AND IS A PART OF THE NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS. THE MONUMENT IS A NATIONAL LANDMARK AND IS A PART OF THE NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS. THE MONUMENT IS A NATIONAL LANDMARK AND IS A PART OF THE NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS.



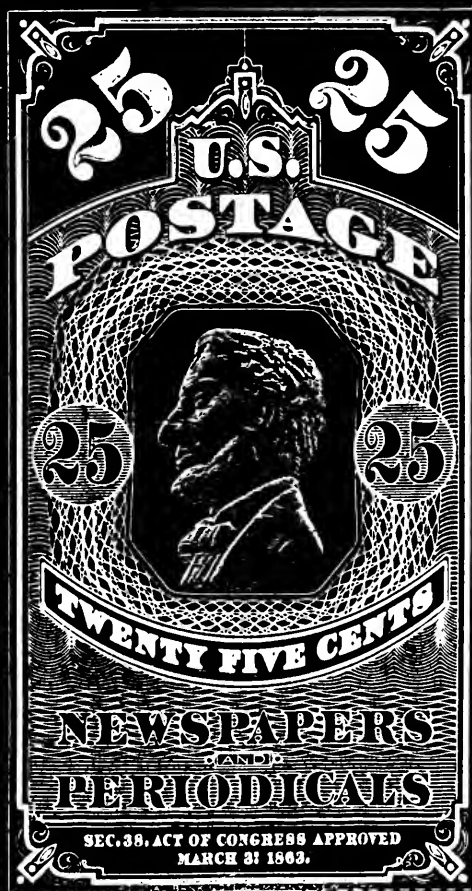
STANDARD ALPHABETIC INDEX

UNITED STATES LINCOLN STAMP, BEING FROM 1906 (15 cents in the

first row, 1906 to 1954 (4 cents in the last row, right)

Source Smithsonian Institution, Washington

100-11000



United States Stamps
(1862-1902)

Various United States stamps showing Abraham Lincoln. The 3-cent stamp pictures him together with Sun Yat-sen, first President of the Chinese Republic. The Mount Rushmore National Memorial Stamp features the sculptured heads of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt and Abraham Lincoln.

(Source: Smithsonian Institution, Washington)

(58-11052)

